The second report, of Doctor

JOHN FAUSTUS.

Declaring how he was amongst the Infernal Spirits, and how he used to appear again upon the Earth, and what strange things he did; Also very wonderful apparitions of the Infernal King and his followers. And likewise strange Exploits of Wagner and his three familiars.

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THE SECOND REPORT OF DOCTOR JOHN FAUSTUS.

In nomine æterna & sempervivæ majestatis, Amen.

Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?

CHAP. I.

DOctor John Faustus whose parentage howsoever hitherto informed, is known to be base, his father when he was at the best, but the son of a poor Farmer, his Mother the daughter of one of that same condition, born in a small village called Kundling in Silesia, brought up in literature at Cracovia, after at Wittenberg, whose life made him famous, and death notorious: being thus tormented & torn in pieces, at the time appointed betwixt the devils & him, moved by this example woful & lamentable enough, the hearts of the students & scholars which were witnesses of his distraughture, with an inward terror of conscience vexed and tormented, they departed and declared the whole volumes of his detestable life, which afore his tragedy was thus acted, were not known. Christopher Wagner his familiar servant, unto whom he had committed the secrets of his bosom, & had intimated unto him what ever his 24 years familiarity with the black Art, and more black devils had taught him: he after the death of his thus slain master musing at every thing thus done, every thing thus done being wonderful: (as men do whom fear makes passionate, and meditation of former loss, urgeth a latter augment of fresh sorrows: in a distraught ful fury (the company of Students being departed, which were eye-witnesses of the Doctors lamentable end) conveyed himself unto his Masters Library, viewing with sorrowful eyes the only Monuments of his life, the disputations betwixt him and Mephostophiles, his answers & demands, & else whatsoever questions moved or disputed of betwixt the devils and him; the memorials of his heavens & hells voyages, his conveyance with many the like comical journey. The boy of a sodain fell into a deep considering of his former merriments, sports and delights, in so much that in this conceit he flung out of his study, as if he meant to bury the remembrance of these matters by contempt & negligence: coming into the same Hall wherein his Masters latest tragedy was performed, sighing for his want, he remembred (for as then he lately read it)

how that one Article to the which his master had bound Mephostophiles was, that after his death he should be a spirit in nature & essences as others were. The Wag at this began to smile (oh how such things seeming pleasant make fools hearts merry) conceiving with himself how to make his own master become his man; And to have the number of his spiritual followers doubled, scorning the alonely attendance of one servant. To this therefore he determined a time for the raysing of his Masters spirit: and therewith he fell to read earnestly of other matters, so long that he began to leave as wearied, and wearied began to muse. Sodainly the air began to receive an alteration and change with a thick foggy mist, as if it would have shut up the desired day from mans view, the winds raged, the thunder lifted up his voyce above the common strain, hail and rain immediately following, and all these but the ordinary presages of an appearing spirit. At this Kit began to tremble, not as afraid of that which came, but strucken with inward horror of conscience, thinking that no other time had been appointed to be his dooms day. Sodainly (for alwayes such haps are sodain) the doors flew open as if they would have fled from flying, & in all pomp entred as it were the Prologue of a Comedy, a fellow so short and little, as if he should be of one year, & yet not so brise as ill favoured, in his hands a club, on his head a Crown of Lawrel, riding upon a low Mule, his name was Gomory, a strong and mighty Duke, the ruler of six and twenty Legions, and next in bravery appeared Volac a great governour, in the shape like a Boy with wings like an Angel of hell seeming to be of old rusty iron, riding upon a Dragon with four heads, in his hands he held a flaming Torch to give light to the after commers & beholders: next after him appeared Asmoday a King mighty and puissant, ragged and bristled like a bore on foot, bearing a banner or a lance. After him issued Lucifer the King of the Orient, with the four Monarchs of his dominions, betwixt them were two mighty Spaniels which drew in a fiery Cart, Doctor John Faustus, whom if reason had not better ruled Wagner would have saluted, for so natural was his semblance, so lively his countenance as if it had either been a new Faustus, or not the old murthered Faustus, but the fear which his masters harm put him in cast him besides the renewing of his old acquaintance, after these came divers others with trumpets and excellent melody. This right marvelous triumph

thus

thus presented each one did his humble obeysance the last beginning (though good there were none) and in the end with huge tumult & ecchoing of Trumpets they crowned him a King, which when they had done, with the like ceremonies they conveyed out again the Doctor whom his wretchednes made a King, and his new Kingship nothing. Wagner stared as if he had now begun to marvail, amazed at this merry interlude; having recovered his memory again, he began softly to speak to himself in such like manner. Is this (quoth he) the honour my master hath in hell? is this the reverence with which the Fiends infernal use to entertain such guests? O ye spirits of hell, and ye even now revived Emperors of great Limbus, from whence have you drawn this extraordinary humanity, is it to scorn poor Faustus, or to mock Wagner, that you shew such reverence to a vile object, what then would they do to Wagner who is worthy to have a fitter servant than their King? At these words he blusht exceedingly, and began to rage very grievously with his consciences terror, and with some few tears repenting his irreligious conclusion, rose up from the ground, and supposing it to be but an illusion, dream, or a temptation, or else some conceit proceeding from his moist and melancholick fantasie overpyest with too many vapors, raised up by continual thought into his pores; Wherefore he went forthwith into the streets (so much he distrusted himself) and demanded whether it rain'd hail'd, or thundred, and it was answered, that it neither rain'd, hail'd, nor thundred. Wagner, albeit he was newly revived from a fear, and scarcely throughly wakened from this his great terror, yet with this comical jest his decayed spirits began to recover their old strength and power, turning these great bravaries of devils into a merriment, and his conceived fear into a meer fansy. This was the first time that ever Faustus appeared unto his servant Wagner, who recited this unto his companions as a matter of great truth and little moment.

CHAP. II.

How certain drunken Dutchmen were abused by their own conceit and self imagination, of seeing the grand Doctor, Doctor Faustus.

IT shall not be impertinent (my very good friends) to declare as I am bound by a Translatours duty, to shew what these my Dutch friends and students have imparted unto me, not for that I will be a

King of your hearts to command you to believe, but that you may with the rest of the History conceive the common opinion of him in the vulgars belief here in Germany, as concerning such the like illusions before pretended. About the same time, the next year wherein Faustus was thus handled betwixt 6. and 7. a clock in the morning, the five and twentieth day of June, 1539. there chanced certain Scholars to the number of nine, and five other Merchants (called of them Copshmen) two being English, to walk abroad to a little village within 4 English mile (which is about one of theirs) of Wittenberg, called Saltsburg, to the intent to make merry: Whither being come they were exceeding pleasant, as Dutchmen are, especially when they be at their good Beer, for they are men very impatient of thirst wherewith the Italian mocks them, saying:

Germani multos possunt tolerare labores,
O utinam p ssent tam bene ferre sitim.

Unto which they merrily answer,

Ut nos dura sitis, sic vos Venus improba vexat,
Lex lata est Veneri Julia, nulla mero.

So long they drunk, that at last they came to be within a little of drunk, betaking over the Green nine Muses so often at sundry draughts till they began to be exceeding merry and pleasant, till it being time to depart, so they set out for Wittenberg, and was within a mile or such a matter of the city, they came to a thick Grove called of them the Phogelwald, which is Birds-wood in English, a place somewhat delightsome above any thereabouts, situated upon the top of a very high hill, but the armes of it spread themselves somewhat lower into the neighbour vallies and medows, full of very fine crystalline brooks and springs, which running through the large ranks of trees empty themselves into the Elve, a River which keeps his current by Wittenberg: in this place in a fair Summer sun shine day, gather together a great number of country maids, servants, and other of the female sex, which they call Phogels (Birds) unto them there resort on such like dayes, a great number of scholars to meet with these Birds, which exercise Venery either for pleasure, but indeed seldome but for gain, with whom when they have danced a great while (after some odd tune as after that which they call Robinsons delight, but more truly a jest, though somewhat tolerable) some 20. or 30. or 40. couple together, then here steps out

one

one couple, and here another, and get them to such odd corners, as their continual practice doth make known: on the same day wherein this merry company were wandring, who if I should not much err, I durst say they were most deeply drunk, being a Sun-shining day, having no other way to pass to Wittenberg, but only by this Phogelwald, where they determined to be lusty with some of the Phogels, they came at length to these forenamed places, whereas to them it seemed sundry women dancing, and amongst them divers scholars, and verily they deemed Master Doctor Faustus likewise, and seeing divers maids standing idle (so many as would fit their many, they went to take them by the hands, and as their order is saluting them, to hop a bout or two (for all the high Dutchmens dances stand upon hopping, turning, winding, and such odd gestures) & as they seemed, they danced at great leisure till this said Faustus came to them, requesting them not to be amazed, for that it was reported he was dead, assuring them in very deed he was not in this world, but had changed it for a better, which if it did please them he would shew unto them, where betwixt their delights and his were no comparison; at his request they were all contented, & he leading the formost, brought them down into a fair pleasant green, whereon instead of certain flowers grew pots full of the best beer, which they tasting on found them as good as any that ever they drunk in their whole lives, and farther unto a most rich & sumptuous palace, wherein as they seemed, they dwelt many dayes with great mirth and pleasure, till at length one more full of courtesie than the rest thanked Master Faustus for his good entertainment, at which words sodainly was heard so great a noyse and howling especially of the poor Doctor, who was immediately reared up into the air, accompanyed with such a sort of black clouds and mists, as therewith not only the sky, but also their eyes were mightily darkened, & they brought into a deep Cabern, wherein besides most soft beds they had nothing to comfort themselves, in which they wallowed and slept till they snorted, some of the scholars that were present at their departure being in a soberer conceit than the rest, desirous to see whither they would go, followed them fast after, till they espied them in this dirty case, for instead of beds they were all bewrapped, and some more than half sunk in deep & yielding mire by the rivers banks. Whom when they saw in this more than miserable case

more

moved with pity, conveyed them in Waggons home: and being demanded in the morning (for then they were a little wiser) the occasion of their so great and seldom seen disorder, they declared it from the beginning to the ending, which they were so far from believing that they counted it as canonical, which when some Students reported unto me, I could not abstain from hearty laughter not only to see how they had abused themselves, but also others by so fond belief. For I said that in drunkenness so thick a vapor as riseth from so thick a matter as their Beer, clambering up and spreading it self so universally in the fantasie, maketh it to conceive no other impression, but that which the mind afore it came to be oppressed was conversant about, and is was evident that in all the talk they had, there was nothing mentioned but only Faustus, and Faustus merriments, and where a thing is amongst so many so agreeingly talked of, it is likely it should take effect as well in all as in one. Well I was content to subscribe to their folly rather to satisfie their self-willed conceits than my own thought. Many odd pranks Faustus is made father of, which are either so frivolous as no body can credit but like frivolous people, or so meerly smelling of the Cask, that a man may easily know the child by the Father.

CHAP. III.

Wagners conference with Doctor Faustus, and how miserably they broke up their disputations.

WAgner one morning arose betimes and departed to Wittenberg, but a small mile from the house, and having purveyed himself of all necessaries, was admitted for a scholar (immediately after his master was departed out of this world) into the University. Where, for that he was Faustus true and familiar servant, he was both well and manifoldly acquainted, wherein he remained in all solace amongst a great number of his companions, who then rather frequented his company, not only for that he was Faustus his servant whose memory was very freshly continued among them, but that they were verily assured that he had a great part of his masters skill and science, which they honoured with more than lawful reverence. Upon a day Christopher Wagner (as many times he did) separated himself from his other companions & friends, to ruminate upon his melancholick conceits, erring far in a place full of trees, and the fulness of trees gave it the name of a Grove, suddainly

like

like as all such chances hap, Faustus or Faustus spirit clapt him upon the shoulder, saying: Wagner good morrow. Wagner vailed his scholars bonnet, thinking verily he was some other Student: but beholding his Master Faustus, he was most terribly affrighted, and stepping aside he began to mumble to himself a Benedicite, and crossing himself, rehearsing and saying, *Conjuro te in nomine Patris & Filii & Spiritus Sancti, &c.* making a circle, &c. Faustus rowling his eyes, and for meer fury and anger stamping round (for so he seemed) with the vehemency of the Exorcism, ran about most terribly the bryms thereof, that there with the neighbour ground did seem to tremble, casting out a blackish stomp sulphury smoak out of his mouth, wherewith the bright Air was much darkened: at length appeased, either forced with necessity or slavery, he spake and that very distinctly. Wagner, (qd he) art thou afeard of me as of a spirit, or infernal Ghost, am not I (ungrateful rascal) Faustus, am not I thy Master Faustus? Quoth Wagner very confidently, what thou wert I know, what also thou art who knows not? though once my Master, now thou shalt be my servant, though once my friend and familiar, now I may justly term thee neither, the laws of Devils hath not made me secure from thy tyranny, and how may thy friendship avail me? For how can that help which is not? affections are not amongst fiends, nor passions amongst Spirits. Wherefore Faustus if thou wilt that I be thy Master, as whether thou will or no, I will conjure thee, &c. to answer directly and truly to all my questions. Ah Wagner (quoth Faustus) is this the duty of a servant? dost thou mistrust that in me, which neither I mean, nor thou of thy duty oughtest to imagine? And as for affections in Spirits, certainly there is none, but I am none, tell me my good Wagner, behold flesh, blood, and bones; and Spirits have neither flesh, blood nor bones. Believe me I shall teach thee the nature and essence of Devils, I will teach thee that which neither thou canst desire of me or think, Extra capsum humanum. Then my good boy Wagner come to me, and use me not as a Spirit, whose body is nothing but a Spirit, and as Logicians say Substantiæ incorporeæ, and I will open unto thee the secrets of the World, and hell, and else whatsoever in the works of nature. Come my Wagner, my son, my darling, my sweet delight, and rejoycing, the only hope of my labours, boldly, lovingly, your constly, as

bove all, which are the very same matter and substance I once was. and if thou doubtest, as well thou mayest, reach thy hand to me, for I cannot mine to thee, and feel whether I am not as I say I am, flesh blood, and bones: Wagner half astonished at this his fervent speech, yet rather hearing it than believing it: Why Faustus, let me speak to you somewhat considerately, thou sayest thou art substance, and all substance is heavy, and no heavy thing can ascend upwards, and as thy conference with Mephostophiles daily plainly declare, the place of Spirits is in the air, in which nothing that is heavy can remain, and therefore thou art not substance or not Faustus. Quoth Faustus, that no heavy thing is in the Air is plainly false, for thou seest that material bodies are in the Air, as hail, snow, and other meteors: Whereto Wagner answered, Faustus, they truly are in the Air, and not of the Air, and you know the causes of them are terrestrial vapors drawn from the earth by the attractive vertue of the Sun, and therefore they fall down because they are heavy, for were they of the Air as are spirits, then should they still remain in it: but briefly no violent motion may be called natural, as that heavy material dew is carried from the earth by a violent and contrary motion: the Sun therefore leaving the Zenith of any Horizon, and coming to the Nadir oppositely, the material bodies of Dew, (as the causes always fail with the effects) and nextly the concretion of snow and hail, because they are substance, cannot remain in the light and unheavy Air: Wherefore I have answered thee that thou are either a spirit or not substance. I wondred when I read this discourse, with what patience the Doctor could indure so long an argument, but it proved otherwise, for the Doctor brake forth into these speeches, unable to contain himself any longer.

Wagner, Thou seemest to gather natural arguments of Metaphysical effects, I say unto thee Wagner, Seth thou art thus far entred into a Philosophical discourse, that I bring as I am Faustus, may be, for so I am, a dweller in the profound Abysse of the Air, whose compass is measurable in this, that it is not measurable: for let us speak according to men naturally, the rather to fit thy capacity, we see that in the regiment of mans body, the man is of quality like to the predominant complexion and element, as if Choler abound, the man is light, nimble, and for a while furious, seldome strong,

strong, ready to meddle, and carried away with phanatick illusions: If blood abound, he is ruddy, fair, gentle, &c. Et sic de reliquis. If therefore the predominant Element is able so much to change the nature of men, as to make it above the rest capable or incapable, the same reason maketh that this body of mine which thou seest, being governed and predominated by that quick and ready spirit and soul which makes a man immortal, is no hindrance why this corporal reality of me should accompany my spirit, not as a body, but as a part of the same spirit: and otherwise Wagner, the whole world is in the Air, and as it were the centre of the Heavens, and what substance soever is made, Fishes which dwell in the deep Seas except (and yet not always) are moved in the Air, Nic believe me, I am as thou seest Faustus and the same very same.

Wagner almost at the last cast, said, we dispute not what you are Faustus, but what by reason you may be. Well, answered Faustus, seeing thou wilt not believe, nor give any credit to my sayings and which I prove by arguments, I hope thou wile believe thine own eyes, and if thou seest what I say unto thee, thou wilt neither be obstinate nor incredulous, and rather than Wagner (whom I do love as my self) should be carried away with so palpable an Heresie, behold Wagner, and believe, and straightways he drew his knife the Prologue of his knavery, and looking first upon Wagner, and next on the weapon which he had in his hand, as if with his eyes he would have moved him to some pity, and moved them to be witnesses of the truth, he strook himself into his thigh twice or thrice, and after his strokes followed blood so hastily, as if it would have overtaken the injurious worker of his effusion: which blood Faustus received in a silver Boale and stanching his wound, but not until the blood might be seen over the Cup-brims, then Faustus lifted the blood on high saying, See here the witness of the truth, Wagner take it, lok how fresh it is, it is not that which comes from a Spirit, it is blood both in nature and colour, and if this be not enough to make thee believe that which I do tell thee, it boots not, there is not any truth at all.

I thought it enough for an extemporal Dis and contrebertle, I thought the scholar had heard as well and as long as the Doctor had taught it, but yet he had not ended. Wagner receiving the Cup and looking on the blood beheld him without saying any thing, viewing

by his silence his meaning. Faustus minding to revenge and recompence Wagner his unbelief nay further (quoth he) feel my hand, tell me whether it hath not the natural heat and essential solidity; then immediately he stretched forth his arm. Wagner with sodain extasie of joy carried away, ran to imbrace his old Master as his new friend, whom when Faustus had encircled he fell to beating the poor Scholar most miserably, that Wagners pitiful roaring seemed to be an Echo to the Doctors blows: now (quoth Faustus) hereafter be learned either to be more wary or less mistrustful, and therewith laughing effusedly vanished away, leaving Wagner to be a witness (yet almost half dead with his buffeting) of their conference, and that he was a good substantial Burgess of Hell: Wagner, poor boy, for the space of seven hours not able scarce of himself to stir or take breath, and without much stirring either of hand or foot, whereby any able life might be conjectured: At length lifting up his head and sighing a little (for a little was as much as he could do at that time) he reared himself up and laying his head upon his hand, and his hand upon the ground, he after sighs, sent out most sorrowful grones, and after grones some feeble words, as he afterwards reported it to his companions and familiar acquaintance: to accuse either his masters rigor or his own folly, he thought as meerly vain as little prevailing: wherefore comforting himself with his misery, because he was comfortless, rose up, and asked for the cup of blood: In place whereof he found his Cap full of piss, and all berayed: sore ashamed and sore withal, so well as he might, which was sorely enough, he rose up, and what by creeping and going he got home to his Chamber, where he abode till he recovered his health again.

Thus was his Philosophical incredulity recompenced with rustical cruelty, such was the good love of the spirit, that for a long space after he was not able to walk out of his chamber. This did he affirm for most certain truth, and to his saying added his beaten skin, as a testimonial and witness to his familiarly beloved acquaintance, one of the which recounted it all summarily in a letter from *Wittenberg* to me, where I was at Lipzig, knowing that I intended to certifie my friends in England of a matter so notable and strange, and worthy of memory, and augmented by fame more than of very deed, for idle headed fellows having gotten such a notable fellow as Faustus to father their lies upon, ceased not daily and hourly to beget

new

new children, but they cost very little nursling and bringing up, they had the wide world, a very good Grandam, where they might feed their fill: As for the disputations betwixt those two in this place, and those which you shall find in other places likewise abundantly, consider from whose brains they proceed, for you must give the German leave to shew his Art: for wit for the most part they have very little, but that which they toil for like Cart-Horses. But in all their doings you shall easily perceive if any thing be in them excellent, either with how much liking and urging they bring it forth, or how it is wetted over with dropping of the Tap exceedingly.

CHAP. IV.

Wagners cosenage committed upon the sellers of his Masters goods.

ACcording to the Law of the Country, the goods of Faustus were to be confiscated and applyed to the Treasury, by an Edict published against Conjurers by Sigismond Duke of Saxony. According to the tenor thereof Faustus goods were to be alienated, but Wagner so handled the matter that the spear being stuck up, and his goods set to be sold, Wagner had provided bidders and money of his own, the one were such as were never seen more, and the other but round counters.

The Messengers being thus cosened by Wagner, durst not for shame report it, nor he for fear of further punishment vaunt of it: the one content to put up the loss quietly, and the other to enjoy them without further contradiction.

CHAP. V.

The Description of *Vienna*.

FAme had so far carried the report of Faustus death, as it had the memory of his life, and for that by continual motion rumors encrease, as saith the Heroical fountain of Latin verse, Virgil.

Mobilitate viget viresque acquirit eundo.

In Austrich these news were very frequent, being a Province mightily replenished with people, and marching upon the bems of the Hungarian, is a near neighbour to the most cruel Dog and Tyrant the Turk. In Vienna, a City of the same, by which as the Thames by London, the great and often but never enough praised, River of great Danuby keeps his current (the City it self being

every way bigger than the fair City of London) within the walls, the head of the City reacheth upon the mountain of Orsikirken, the front displayeth the wild plains upon the descendent of the same hill, but she washes her feet in the River: her body and her brest covering the large valley lying betwixt hill and hill: not far into the City, Danuby is derived in two arms, which by running about a certain hill, of some half a mile and more, meet at length again in the same Channel; In this Island is the Dukes Court, out of which are two and thirty marvellous good stone Bridges, intending to either side of the City; at the very promontories ends, stand two no less fair than high and strong Castles, in this place did the Duke keep his Court, with very great royalty, unto whom when this was reported, hearing of a certain that Wagner had great store of his Masters skill and whatsoever, he caused one that in such matters is commonly commanded, to ride to *Wittenberg*, to the intent to hear the truth, for many things more than the truth were certified unto him: the Messenger without delay (because the journey was long) departed and left the Court, and we him a while.

CHAP. VI.

A long discourse betwixt the *Devil* and *Wagner*, and ended with a good Philosophical repast.

WAgner solitary musing in his Chamber and conversing with many multitudes of thoughts, suddenly appeared Mephostophiles his Masters Familiar, after him Akerocke, which was Wagners, and after all, Faustus: Quoth Mephostophiles, what chear? Sirrah such as you see, we are as we were, and never the better: and welcome, Akerocke; but my very good Faustus, that you come at this time I rejoyce. So then they all sat down, and sat right against him. Then entred in divers delicate viands, and there not then to be ended, with unseen Symphonies of Musick. Then spake Wagner and said, *Claudite jam rivos*, now we have satisfied our appetite with meat, I pray you hear me with patience, for I have a thing in my mind, of which I would fain be resolved, but because you so foully, and so often foully entreated my Master, for demanding some questions, you shall ratifie this Article with me again: First, that in my demands you shall answer truely and patiently, for what hurt can redound to you by answering of a question,

question, saying if you are sure of any thing you may hold fast, a question cannot take it away: Without delay these good fellows confirmed the Article with a great oath: but he would take their simple word without surety, he knew their honesty so well. Then Wagner pulling down his cap over his eyes, and leaning upon his elbow a while, and throwing up his eyes to Heaven, and then sighing, at length folding his arms within themselves, sat still a little time, then spitting a little and fetching a hearty hem with a good courage spake unto them thus:

Sirs, it is not unknown to you how dear I have always accounted of my Master, whose condition is as far from that it was, as mine from yours, for which I have more often lamented his departure than mine own misery, being once every way a man, so throughly instructed with the weapons of all Sciences, that in all the world hardly his Per could be found, so that your victory over such a man is more to be wailed than over many a thousand such as I am. To be short, that you may understand wither I will go without further Oration. Wherefore I desire you, I pray you, may I by your Article command you, that you declare unto me truly without collusion, whether that Faustus here present in that state wherein he now is, may come again to be a living man amongst us, either his old shape renewed, or he in a new: For some Philosophers say, and some Divines, as Origenes and Tertullian, and whether they say truly or no I know not, that no sooner the soul of man departeth from one, but that it doth enter into another. Wherefore I considering with my self thus much, and often for his cause that he may not onely be Faustus, but also a living man and dweller upon the earth, to enjoy not only those graces which through his great deserts he had lost, but also according to his infinite knowledge, multiply them through Gods favors again & again abundantly. And though you shall perhaps deny that the same Individual cannot be againe so resuscitated, yet that Numero it may in spite of you all, I know it may: for we do not doubt that the same Individual may Numero be again regotten, because that after seven and thirty thousand years, the heavenly constellation shall be in every point per totum the same then that now it is, according to Plato and the Astronomers. And therefore we shall be the same in Numero, and shall sit in this or that whole or place as now we do, that is in that Magno anno, in

that

that great year: Whereupon Plato said, that after the great year he should return to Athens, and should there read: Because the constellations shall happen so; therefore, that returning, the same effects shall with them likewise return. Now having heard my resolution, answer me to my first proposition in full and amply, as that I may be satisfied. At the conclusion of this speech Faustus turned his head aside laying it betwixt his hands hiding it, so sat a great while. Ak. he frisk't up and down for he had neither clog nor chain because he was in number of the wild ones, and over the table and back again. Ak. was the familiar which F. gave to W. who asked him in the fashion of an Ape. Such cranks, such lifts, careers and gambalds, as he plaid there, would have made a horse laugh. Me. who as it seemed was the speaker of the Parliament in Hell, rose & walked about very hastily, at length he came to the table and striking his fist on it (the print was seen 2. years after, and was carried to S Margarets Church for a relique, to shew what a fellow the Devil is in his anger) & again beating said, thou, then left them & came and went, and came and went again, here he takes me one book and hurles it against a Cupboard, and then he takes the Cupboard, and hurles it against the wall, and then he takes the wall and throws it against the house, and the house out at the window. Pacifying his rage at the length, rowling his eyes and seeming to beat his teeth together, he sat down further off, and thus quietly spake with a loud voyce. Were it not Wagner that our solemn vow forbiddeth to disturb or torment thee for any demands, this thy fond pride should be rewarded with most intolerable punishments: As for the question I will answer thee more substantially than such a foolish doltish one doth require. And for that we have day enough before us, I will travel further in it than the gravity of the argument can require, if it be but that thou mayest see how great an Ass thou art, which canst imagin so gross a matter in thy more gross head: As for thy great Per be it as you will, expect in you, it the mean we will enjoy him and thee at our pleasure in despight of God & heaven, and his imperial armies of Saints. Thy question is this: whether the spirit of a damned man can return into the body of another man. To which I answer Negatively, it cannot.

1. If this were to them granted, then they should observe and keep the Embryons in the womb of the mother, that they might constitutively

tutively unite themselves to it, to have at the least wise, sensuall consolation and delectation.

2. Then secondly, because it is common to reasonable creatures to fashion and informate the body, and to perfect it with some naturall delightment, not to vex it.

3. Then thirdly, because of the law and order of nature, the souls from the places in their departure to them allotted, assigned and deputed of God, neither do nor can depart at any time: for it is written, For the soul is a spirit going and returning. And they which do otherwise hold opinion, are to be accused nay condemned in this with Pythagoras, who did abstain from all living Animals and creatures, believing that in some the souls of some men did dwell and abide. Thus far the Arragonian named Bartholomew Sibylla, a Monopolitane, who writ upon this question being at *Wittenberg*, at the request of him that did set forth the Dutch Coppy, shews himself to be a good Philosopher and no worse Divine. But mark what follows, this is written according to men in faith: the devil was out of the first of Coany when he was past this last period. For that Pythagorical opinion; if that were, this absurdity would follow: (I will speak plainly the rather to fit thy capacity) and if the soul should pass out of the dead into the living, then should mortalitie be the cause of the souls immortality, (this is prettily spoken) and by that means make it corruptible, which cannot be. And seest thou Wagner? for I will teach thee by demonstrations, and therewith he took a coal of fire, and held it to him so long that it came to be but a coal: now thou seest Wagner, that so long as fire was in this subject it had life, but the quality being removed from the quantity, neither is the quality found or seen or known whither it vanisheth, nor can the same fire, though fire, return into another body or subject, albeit the quantity remaineth. Thus may the soul of man be compared to a fire in the soul, as concerning his entrance & departure, but not reentrance, for that coal may take life again, that is fire, but so cannot humane body, because one spirit can be united but to one body, and not two to one, nor one spirit to two bodies: Wherefore that spirit being departed it is irrevocable, because of the unity, and the impossibility of returning in the one, in the other of receiving any other. As for other reasons directly by circumstance, if the soul goeth either to joy or pain immediately, then I am cer-

tain that hope which thou hast is meerly vain, as any thing which may hap under that title; For prokbehold. And so then through the Wainscot door of Wagner's Study entred in two Kings, which drawing their swords did there in presence combate together fiercely and courageously, one of them shortly after fainting under the adversaries strokes fell down, the other victorious, yet wounded, very canonically, as a man may say, staggered immediately, as if he would fain have not fallen, yet for all that he fell: then entred two men carrying Torches with the snufs downwards, with great solemnity (more than is here needful to be recapitulated, for I see nothing but that this might have been very well left out for any thing worthy the gravity of the matter) which when they had carried out the first slain combatant, with armed men, and a dying stroke of the Drum, clothed all in the colour which best notes by his external hue the internal sorrow. Then next there entred two Pages all in silver white crowned with Bayes, carrying their Torches aloft, declaring the height of their glory by the height of their flames: next to them divers trumpeters and all in white, urging forth into the wast air their victorious flourishes; next a great standard-bearer, and I cannot tell what, but the conclusion was, that the triumph was exceeding great and pompous, adorned with as many ceremonies as such a victory might or could be. The spirit when they were all gone began to speak and said, This was the battle which was fought for the great Realm of Asia, by Hercules and Orontides, where Orontides was slain, and Hercules sore wounded, but yet recovered, after which he atchieved his twelve labors, and the thirteenth of which the Poet speaketh, the hardest of all. Tertius hinc decimus labor est durissimus, una Quinquagima simul stupravit nocte puellas.

This History is as I do think in the Chronicle of hell, for I did never hear of it before, nor any body else, I appeale to all the Histories. Marry it may be this was when Hercules was a little Boy, and then peradventure indeed the records make no mention of it, but yet we have that recorded which he did when he was less than a little Boy, as his killing of a Serpent in his cradle, and such a History as I do remember is enroll'd in the golden Book of the seven wise Masters of Rome, an authentical author. But let that pass, and let us draw more near unto the cause; for as the devil was afore our dayes, so by authority he may alledge experience, and we

must

must of necessity believe that it is either true or a lie. Mephostophiles continued his speech for all this parenthesis, declaring to Wagner his meaning in this point; for (quoth he) as you see these two champions contending for the title of victory, one of them must needs, if they try the extreamest as they did, receive the dishonor, the other the Glory, so in the combat wherein the dying body battaileth with the lively soul, the soul if grace hath made it acceptable, shall enjoy those everlasting pleasures of Paradise, & dwell in heaven blessed and glorious amongst the beautiful Angels, but if it be counted as reprobate and outcast of God, then according to that punishment which his great sins did deserve, he can have no other place but the continual horror of hell, wherein the miserable dwel, the ugly company of black devils & frightful Angels. There is no other means but honour and dishonour in this cause, no other mean but joy or pain, no other mean but heaven or hell perpetually: there is no place left for a third. I could more copiously dispute of this matter, but that I will not be too tedious in so exile a question. For where it is said in an author to which I am witness, for I stood by his elbow when he writ the lines, *Animæ sunt in loco certo & expectan judicium, neq; se inde possunt commovere.* Which place as appeareth in the precedent chapter is heaven or hell: again it is said, *Anima quæ peccaverit ipsa morietur.* Of necessity then the soul to whom the Lord imputeth not his sin shall live, for they are immediate oppositions, for the soul that is in joy will not come to these troubles, nor that which is in torment cannot: therefore it is said: *Et revertatur pulvis in terram quemadmodum erat, & Spiritus revertatur ad Dominum, qui dedit illum,* so there is no mention in any Scripture of the souls returning, but to a certain place deputed of God to him. But before I go any further in the declaring of that which is here to be set down, I know they that have their consciences more of the precise cut, will say, that here was a learned devil: true it is, he is learned, strong, & above all human conceit, subtil & crafty, and if they say it is blasphemously done, to have the word spoken to the world by so vile a mouth, first they know how mightily the devil is conversant in holy writ, in any thing to overthrow a Christian thought, knowing that the word of God is a word of power to attain salvation to whom grace is given, and to work eternal damnation where that gift is wanting, knowing it is the only means to debel & conquer the Christian thought, for as a

man is governed by a law & by it lives, so if any thing be evidently directed against him in it, it slays his heart, it overthrows him, it takes away his power for ever: nor is it more blasphemous to be spoken to us men, than to God himself, as it is in S. Altherio, where the devil was not afeard to assail his Creator with most terrible arguments of the divine letter. They which have right minds can perswade themselves accordingly: but otherwise they may cavil as long as they will, which they may do to their small profit, assuring them this, that in coveting by fault-finding to seem learned, they make themselves the notes and reproach, not only of the learned, but even of the absurd and barbarous rude fools, and that they are the only spirits of errour and contention, and the chief causes of unbelief by vain reasonings and questions to the unresolved Christian. But as for this speech which is but Humile dicendi genus, in very truth, let them thus think that if there were any such controversy betwixt Wagner and his spirit, as is here mentioned, that those are not the words which were spoken, but that they do proceed from a young Scholar who gave me this copy, and not of a devil, of whose familiarity and frequency and of other circumstantive causes, I will God willing in the Catastrophe and conclusion of this Book deliver unto you my poor opinion. In the mean while I will follow the matter into which we are fallen my good friends, & without further ado I pray, without any more excusive phrase, patiently expect the good hour wherein the death of this volum is prepared. Mephostophiles taking breath a little, presented his speech saying: it is said likewise, Factum est autem ut moreretur mendicus, &c. And it came to pass that the begger dyed, and was carried away of Angels into Abrahams bosome, and that rich man died, and was buried, and he being in hell lifted up his eyes, when he was in torments, and saw Abraham a far off, and Lazarus in his bosome. Nor nothing doth that impugn which is said of the Papists, that he cannot come into Gods presence, nor be one of the elect, unless he be purified from his sins, for which purification they ordain a place so terribly stuck with pins, needles, daggers, swords, nails, &c. soultring with hot burning furnaces, and so every way formidable with material sulphury fires, that no tongue can express, nor any heart imagine, wherein the sinful soul must be many times and often cleansed; but I hope if this were true then La-

zarus should have been likewise so drest in their terrible imagined terrors, which he was not unless they will be impudent to say that he had no sin. I shall not need to dispute how absurd it is to say, that the sin of the soul in the body committed, must be extirpated and purified by a material substance and rigor, nor of the matter of the like argument. And hereupon he seemed to sigh as if some sodain thought had overprest his stomach. I can quote he largely discourse of all divine and humane propoâtions, but as the unlearned Parat who speaketh oft and much, and understandeth never any thing to profit himself. Ah that unto us spirits no secrets are secret, no doings of man unhid, and yet we Devils cursed of God, are incapable of any of Gods mercies, though through them we were created. We know repentance is the way to attain the celestial favour: we know Gods mercies how great they are, and that we ought to despair of nothing, yet there is nothing (such is our seeing blindness) so it appertain to God and godliness, of which we do not despair. Ah Wagner we are so far from living again, as we are from certainty to be saved. But instead of that, we are crossed with all kind of vexations, for since the first time that I with my Master and fellows fell down from Heaven being of the most Royal order of Angels, Potestates, Cherubins, and Seraphins, riding upon the wings of the wind in all bright shining Majesty, and enjoying the most glorious and divine presence of our Creator, till for our hearts swelling pride, and haughty insolency within as little space of time as we were created in, with his dreadful lightening he threw us down headlong into the bottomless Abyssus of the Air, wherein we indure these tortures and alike wicked souls with us, as our manifold deserts have brought upon us: And for that we know that the way to mercy is utterly denyed, and that we are as much hated of our selves as of God, we think it the sweetest remedy in these manifold miseries to have partakers of our common wo with us. Wherefore it is most expedient for us to be thus enviously malicious against all mankind, making them as far in Gods dreadful curse as our selves.

Wagner melting at these words, his eyes undid the great burthen of his sorrow, straining himself so long that he wept and yet could say nothing, but only a small volley of sobs lastily following; Mephostophiles seeing how Wagner was drowned in so deep a melancholy, told him pulling him by the sleeve, that he would be still

demanding

demanding of such fo lish questions which will profit him so little as mought be. Knowest thou not (quoth he) that all the Rhetoricks are the servants of my tongue or that we can move pity or hatred when we please? fool as thou art, forget these vain conferences, perswade thy self that they are but the effect of speech, long canst thou not live, & yet dost thou live as if thou didst not long, youthly should be thy thoughts and fraught with the rank lustiness of conceit and amorous delight. if thou wilt ask questions, let them be such as appertain to love and wealth, to pleasure, to pastime, and to merriment. How sayest thou to such a one, naming a gentlewoman, the most beautiful Lady under the cope of heaven? thou shalt enjoy her, nay, any one so she be one whom thou list to call beautiful, whosoever thy eyes shall lay their delight upon. And presently musick was heard so sweet, so plenteous, and so ravishing, as if on musick depended all sweet, all plenty, all ravishment. The dors convey themselves aside, as giving place to so divine a fairness, entring in a blue velvet gown raised, & thickly beset in the gards with most pure Belts of gold, not altogether ignorant of precious stones, fur'd with royal Ermines, loose about her: her heads ornament (though greater ornament to her head than her head there could not be) was a kind of attyred Caul (such as I have seen none in England according to their description) raised up at corners with stiff square wyres of beaten gold, on that a chaplet or frontire of Roses, on the Chaplet a vaile of Lawn, which covered all her fair body, denying the sight of such an Angel, but only through a shadow. In brief she was such a one as would have roused the basest desire in the whole world, to attempt wonderous enterprises; in her silken soft hand she held a Lute, discoursing sweetly upon the solemn strings with her nimble fingers: A Maid carrying a blue waxed Taper in a silver white candlestick made in the fashion of a Censor, but it was derived into two several branches, in whose ends were curiously wrought two most beautiful places to pight Tapers on. The Maid bir Lady would have well contented a reasonable proper Squire, it was a pretty rank lass, round about as plump as a Bladder, which being yet smoaking new is blown up with wind: well I will not trouble you with these rude descriptions any longer, but desire you to conceive the excellency of this fair Lady, for it is far more copious in the Dutch Copy than is here necessary to be recapitulated.

Wagners

Wagners heart leaping at this sight, looked about him, as if he would have no body privy to himself but himself, and so it was indeed, for Faustus, Mephostophiles, and Akercock were gone, and thereupon with a bold courage advancing himself upon his toes and wedging himself in the best German fashion, as he could very well, began to travail unto her, but remembring his bad apparel crept back and blusht, and hid his face, but sodainly returning again as if he had known now how rather to become his words, began to fewter himself, but O wonder, his habit was changed with his thought, & he was now no more Wagner but Armisuerio the Ladies Lord. And to be short this new Armisuerio and old Wagner, met with the Lady, and saluting her in the best kind of Bonoche, used her as he would do his Lady and she him as her Lord. So passing over their weary night in such pleasure as I could find in my heart to enjoy, or any man, unless an Eunuch beside.

CHAP. VII.

The arrival of the Messenger at *Wittenberg*, and the description of *Wagner*.

T is time to wide about another furrow with our sweating team and bring our speech to another matter, entring out of one into another, for change is sweet. Not forgetting by the way the Pursevant or as we may better call him, a messenger who lately departed from Vienna in Austria, and I think by that time this disputation was finished, had almost overtaken all the way betwixt him and home, which was some fifteen dayes travail, after five German miles to the dayes labor, and arrived at Wittenberg, by enquiry came to Wagners chamber, which was in the way as you go to the publick School, as ye go from Melancthons house, a pretty house and of a reasonable large size, built of hewn stone, and environed with a good thick wall, of some three foot and a half thick, and twenty high, at the bottom guarded about with a good broad Mount of seven yards over, and round about very large and secret walks, far from all company and resort, and there he might talk without fear with the devil and his dam too, thither this fellow coming, knocked peremtorily at the door. Wagner was even now gone to his study, and rising up in a pedlers chafe, that he should go to his book, & especially if it were goodness not once in a month, yet then to be troubled, he swore a little thing would make him never study

more,

more, it should not, but putting on his Cloak and his Hat, came down and unbolted the door: Unto whom the Messenger seing such a pretty jolly fellow did some little reverence. Wagner as yet scarce having let down his choler, stept back, and perceiving him wear such a Weed as Serjeants there do use to wear, thinking within himself that some had come from the Prince for cozening of his servants, shut the door upon him, and went powting and swearing and pitifully chafing, that if the knave offered to sue him he would surely kill him at the least, down he setcht a good Bastinado and set it behind the door and opened it again, and demanded somewhat mildly what he had to say to him; to whom the messenger said, that he came from the Arch-Duke of Austria from Vienna, who willing to hear some certainty of his Master, did send for him, assuring himself that not only he could satisfie his desire in that matter, but also shew him as much skill as ever his Master had. Wagner hearing the purpose of his message with good effectual words, thankt him again, and rendred most serviceable reverence to his good Lord and master for remembring so gently his poor Servant, &c. Desiring him to tarry until he might set every thing in due order, and he would not fail to go with him. The Messenger did not deny him, and so they went up together into their chamber, whom ever after the Messenger loved dearly for his proper behaviour, and personage, for indeed Wagner was a very goodly young man, being about the common stature, straight and reasonable slender, well trust, his hair very yellow, and his face fair, his beard which did but now express the blossoms of his lusty courage, of the like yellow, well mannered, as having been brought up amongst the finest and best sort of Devils: having a pleasant filed tongue, and would make the dainty Rhetorick come as smoothly out of his mouth, as an arrow out of a piece of paper, well could he talk of amorous devices, and intreat the bravest Ladies with sweet entertainment, in truth by report he was a gentle-like man, and accomplished with as many fine parts as a better man than he might justly vaunt of: he could play upon any fine Instrument, and was not ignorant of any laudable exercises, carrying a brave lusty courage even unto his death: and furnished with many proportions of Art, there was nothing wanting in the man but a godly mind.

The

The Tragedy of Doctor Faustus seen in the air, and acted in the presence of a thousand people of Witten An. 1540. Chap. 8.

IN a brave summer Sun-shine day, the whole people of Wittenberg being gathered together, to behold certain matches for the Garland who could drink most, and also to see a match shot at a pair of Buts with Harquebushiers, as their order is, in a low meadow hard by the Elve: which now being in his freshest pride was full of fine and sweet flowers, being the latter end of the month wherein the Sun departs from the last embracings of Gemini. Or a sodain there was seen a marvellous bright and glorious Rain-bow, spreading its wide armes over the wide world, and straight was there heard a noise of Trumpets, sounding a short flourish, anthen another, and by and by another, all alike short, at the which the assembly was wonderful afeard, and listned, desirous to see the effects of this wonder and strange miracle, some of them fell to their Ave Maries lustily, thinking that the universal Doom had been at that instant: As thus they beheld with great admiration, they might distinctly perceive a goodly stage to be rear'd (shining to sight like the bright burnisht gold) upon many a fair Pillar of clearest Crystal, whose feet rested upon the Arch of the broad Rain-bow: therein was the high Throne wherein the King should sit, and that proudly placed with two and twenty degrees to the top, and round about curious wrought chairs for divers other Potentates, there might you see the ground-work at the one end of the Stage, where out the personated devils should enter in their fiery ornaments, made like the broad wide mouth of a huge Dragon, which with continual armies of smoak and flame breathed forth his angry stomachs rage, round about the eyes grew hairs, not so horrible as men call bristles, but more horrible, as long as stiff spears: the teeth of this Hells-mouth far out stretching, and such as a man might well call monstrous and more than a man can by word signifie: to be short, his hew of that colour which to himself means sorrow, and to other ministers like passion, a thick lamp black, blacker than any paint, any hell, blacker than it own self. At the other end in opposition was seen the place wherein the bloodless skirmishes are so often performed on the Stage, the walls not (so pleasant as old wives would have their tales adorned with) of Pasty-crust, but Iron, attempered with the

most firm steel, which being brightly fled, shone as beautifully o-ver the whole place as pale shining Cynthia, environed with high & stately Turrets of the same metal and beauty, and hereat many in-gates and out-gates: out of each side lay the bended Ordnance. shew-ing at their wide hollows the cruelty of death: out of sundry loops many large Banners and Streamers were pendant, briefly nothing was there wanting that might make it a fair Castle. There might you see to be short the Gibbet, the Posts, the Ladders, the attiring house, there every thing which in the like houses either use or neces-sity makes common. Now above all was there the gay clouds Us-quequaque, adorned with the heavenly firmament, and often spot-ted with golden tears which men call Stars: There was lively portrayed the whole Imperial Army of the fair heavenly inhabi-tants, the bright Angels, and such whose names to declare in so vile a matter were too impious and sacrilegious. They were so natu-rally done, that you would have sworn it had been heaven it self or the Epitome of it, or some second heaven, and a new heaven it was: from thence like dewie drops wherein the Sun layes his golden shine, making them to appear like small golden tears, the sweet o-dours and comforting liquor stream'd, and seemed always to rain from thence, but they never fell, but kept a beaten path from down on high wherein the descending Angel might rejoyce. I should be too long if I should express this rare Stage, especially in such sort and such like words as the like occasion in a more worthy subject would require, but of necessity we must barely apply our descriptions to the nature of the whole History. We must not fail in the first prin-ciple of Art, according to that of Horace;

Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
Jungere si velit, & varias inducere plumas
Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum
Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne:
Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?
Credite Pisones isti fabulæ fore librum.
Per similem.
Non placidis coeant immitia.

I shall not need to turn back to declare the deep astonishment of the people, who are always in most small matters induced easily to wondering, but now this excellent fair Theater erected, immediate-

ly after the third sound of the Trumpets, there entred the Prologue attyred in a black vesture, and making his three obeysances, began to shew the argument of that Scenical Tragedy, but because it was so far off they could not understand the words, and having thrice bowed himself to the high Throne, presently vanished. Then out of this representance of hells mouth, issued out whole Armies of fiery flames, and most thick foggy smoaks, after which entred in a great battail of footmen Devils, all armed after the best fashion with pike, &c. marching after the stroak of the couragious Drum, who girded about, laid siege to this fair Castle, on whose Walls after the summons, Faustus presented himself upon the battlements, armed with a great number of Crosses, pen and ink-horns, Charms, Characters, Seals, Periapts, &c. who after sharp words defied the whole assembly, seeming to speak earnestly in his own defence, and as they were ready to rear the Ladders, and Faustus had begun to prepare for the counterbattery, determining to throw down upon the assemblies heads, so many heavy charms and conjurations that they should fall down half way from the ascendant: whilst these things began to wax hot from the aforesaid heaven there descended a Legion of bright Angels riding upon milk white Chariots, drawn with the like white steeds, who with celestial divine melody came into the Tower, to the intent to fight for the Doctor against his furious enemies, but he wanting pay-mony and void indeed of all good thoughts, not able to abide their most blessed presence, sent them away, and they returned from whence they came, sorrowfully lamenting his most wilful obstinacy: whilst he had all to bepointed the Walls with holy Water, and painted with blod many a crimson cross. At length the Alarm was given, and the Ladders cleaved to the Walls, up the assailants climbed, up they lifted their fearful weapons. Faustus not able (destitute of help) to withstand them was taken prisoner, and his Tower down rased to the earth, with whose fall both the large Heaven and World shook and quaked mightily, whom when they had fettered they left there, they marching out, and the forenamed Chairs were presently occupied with all the Imperial rulers of Hell, who clothed in their holy-day apparel, sate there to give judgment upon this wilfull Faustus, whom two Hangmen of Hell unloosed, and there in presence of them all, the great devil afore his chief Peers, first stamping

with his angry feet, and then shaking his great bush of hair, that therewith he made the near places and the most proud Devils courages to tremble, and with his fire-burnt Scepter, and his like coloured Crown all of gold setting one hand by his side, and the other upon the pummel of a Chair, shook a pretty space with such angry fury, that the flames which proceeded from his frightful eyes did dim the sight of the Wittenbergers below. There was in this said Wittenberg, a gallant fair Lady and a Virgin, which now following her mother, accompanied with sundry gallant German Gentlemen, had even now entred out of their Barge, and seeing the whole world of people as they thought, gazing up into the heaven so very strangely, were partly stricken with wonder, some with fear, and some with sodain merriment, and hasting down the hill more than a round pace, asked some, what was there to do, and they bid them look up (for here is to be noted that they looked up afore but could see nothing but as always they were wont, until they shewed them it) which they did at the same time wherein the great Devil was in his red hot anger, this young Gentlewoman looked up, whose most ugly shape so fear'd her, that even then there she fell down in a sown, whom they conveyed away very speedily, yet ere they could come home she was well-nigh dead, and so she lay for two years without hope of life, or certainty of death: great sorrow to her parents & as cruel pain to her: But she at length recovered her spirit, and if by your patience I may, I will tell you how. There was a most learned and excellent Doctor dwelling in the town who had great knowledge in the black-art, who being requested to use some Physick to aid her in her great extremity, being promised for reward five thousand Dollers; This Doctor perceiving the cause of her malady was not caused of any distemperature of her body, but only of the afore-said fear, knew that Physick might well make her body sound, but her mind never. Wherefore not only for the reward, but also to become gracious and famous at once, proceeded in his cure on this manner. One night having made his Orisons and nine times combed his hair with tears of a pure maid, and nine times gone about a fire made all of pure Heben coal, and thrice nine times called upon the name of the most dreadful Hecate, he laid himself to sleep upon a pure white and clean unspotted maidens smock, and covered himself over with the ashes of a white Hind rosted and burned altogether

gether; he slept, and the next morning apparelled in white robes having often and often called, recalled and exorcised the three Fairies, Millia, Achillia, and Sibylla, at length the ground opened, and with them they brought a milk white Steed, and did put upon his finger the ring of invisibility: when they were vanished, he mounted upon his horse, who with more swift flight than the winged Pegasus carried him throughout the wide air so fast and so long, that having passed over Bohem, Hungary, Thracia, all Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and at length to Arabia Fœlix, where he alighted upon a most high mountain, all the way from the top to the bottom of a just breadth and steepness, so that he that were on it, would think himself not in the world, and they beneath would deem him to be in heaven, upon the brims of it round about grew the high Pines, and stately Cedars, and always so green as the most fresh Meadow, the height of this huge rock was two and twenty miles in even altitude, and half a mile of just circuit all the way: there he tyed his Horse to a tree, and knocked at the Castle gate, where afore was never seen any, so that no path could there be seen, so that a man might justly have called it the house of little Hospitality: to him there came Neglectment, an old Lady, and demanded what he would, who told her his errand, and withal a ring of fine Gold from the three Fairies, she knew the ring and his errand, & conveyed him into fair rooms wherein she shewed him many a worthy Knights memorials, many an antick Monument heaped up, but inner rooms so monstrous dark and nightly, that no humane eye could perceive any thing, and forth she brought him unto a Garden, out of the midst whereof rose a little Hill, from the summity whereof, there was a paved way of pure Crystal stone, from along whose bosome trilled a small water: This water an old man held, and indeed he had it as a Patrimony, for therefore he could shew many an ancient evidence, and worn Charter, his hair was all fled to his front, as if some enemy had scared the hinder locks from his scalp, on his back hung a pair of wings which flagged down, as if either they had been broken, or he weary, and thus he over-trod a round world, from out of every part whereof gushed out this small River which was conveyed down in this Crystal pipe: in one hand he held a long sythe, & in the other an hour-glass: here the Doctor seeing the old ruines of this sumptuous house, & all the fair Walls and buildings overgrown with a

deadly moss was much amazed, but because he could not tarry, he dipt a small Vial in the spring and departed, and for because he was so peremptorily warned not to tarry, he could not behold the most stately Galleries, in which he might see the worlds chief pleasures and monuments, wholly worn away, some half and some even now beginning, and some wholly quite overgrown with a thick earthy fur, for as he came by an old wall, he chanc't with his elbow to rub off the thick moss, and then might he see a fair piece of parchment gilded and painted curiously, wherein was truly described the antient tokens of a most brave and worthy Gentleman: so having sped of his journey, he came by the same way again as he went. Neglectment shut the doors upon him, whilst he mounted upon his white swift footed Horse, and by the like time arrived at his own house, where having with the blood of a new slain Heyfer thrice anointed the feet of his Cavallo, and tying at his ear with a string of fine silk, spun by the hands of a pure maid, the received ring of invisibility unto his ear, with many a Cross and many an open Ave Maria, dismissed him, who in the same moment returned to the place from whence he came. With this Water the Doctor came to the Maid, and having used a certain incantation, gave her to drink of the water of deep Oblivion, which she had no sooner tasted of, but straightways she had forgotten the terrible picture of the devil, and was revived out of all her infernal fears, the Doctor called, winning him credit, favour and fame, and richly rewarded for his medicine, departed, and coming home threw his Vial into the deep River burying oblivion with oblivion: the parents of the young Lady rejoycing exceedingly at their daughters recovery for ever after caused the place wherein their daughter was thus scared, to be unaccessible for man or beast, compassing it in with a high wall, and over throwing the banks, so that now there is no mention of the meadow, nor of the Wall.

The Devil, the great devil Lucifer having finished his brief Oration descended down out of his Judgment seat, and pointing unto all his Nobles took Faustus by the hand and placed him just before him, taking him by the chin seemed to them to bid him speak freely, he mounted up again unto his high Throne, and with a more mild madness expected the speech of the Doctor, who having bowed himself submissively unto these damnable company, he began to

speak,

speak, and yet not long, then he began to walk up and down, and to shew strange gestures, when sodainly for some hug words escaped by Faustus, all the devils there rose up, and with their swords drawn threatned with them the poor Doctor, turning all their bodyes and directing their faces to the king, who with a stern countenance commanded silence. When Faustus having long raged, of a sodain howling loud, and tearing his hair, laid both his armes upon his neck and leaped down headlong off the stage, the whole company immediately vanishing, but the stage with a most monstrous thundering crack followed Faustus hastily, the people verily thinking that they would have fallen upon them ran all away, and he was happiest that had the swiftest foot, some leapt into the River and swam away; and all of them with great affright ran into the City and clapt the City gates together straight, and to increase this fear, they heard a thing fall into the River, as if a thousand houses had fallen down from the top of heaven into it. But afterwards this was known to be Wagners knavery, who did this to shew the Pursevant some point of his skill.

CHAP. IX.

THe messenger had not tarried above three days, when as Wagner had trust up his baggage, and was now ready to depart, when on the third day at night he caused his boy Arthur Harmarvan, (who was the son of a wealthy Earl, witty above many, and praised for his notable waggerry: His father dwelt at Malmesburg, a town hard by Wittenberg, in Saxony in high Dutchland, with whom Wagner being acquainted had obtained him of his father to serve him, and he to be taught of Wagner) him he caused to go to divers Scholars of his acquaintance, to sup with him at his departure. who being invited to his hated farewel, came speedily where they had a banquet and other courtesies which in such a time both customes and laws of their fellowship do prescribe: In the supper time the Scholars moved many questions, and amongst the rest one desired the Pursevant to describe unto them his Lord Master, for they heard say that the Duke Alphonsus was a marvellous qualified Gentleman: The Pursevant not willing to refuse their request told them that seeing their demands proceeded of a common good zeal, he could not but wrongfully refuse to satisfie: notwithstanding the truth might be better known of another than of him,

him, whom duty bids to be partial, if any defect might breed partiality, but so much as I will tell you, the enemy will not disdain to affirm: And there he told them the very stature, proportion, and particular lineaments, concluding that he shewed the uprightness of his mind by the proportion of his body, & keeping in his outward shape the vertue which Philosophers would have kept in the mind. There he told them the feature of his countenance, the colour of his hair, eyes, face, cheeks &c. He told them his stature, favour, & strength, which was such, that with pure cleanness of his force, he hath foiled a Gentleman in wrastling, who besides whiteness of body, was very firm without affection, not as some do, which in performing any thing, will with such a ridiculous solemness act it, as if the force of the body must be personated upon the Theater of his face: he declared unto them that the gifts of his mind were such as then he could not for the number reckon up, but even as occasion shall serve might meet with them, being all such as were more ready to be admired than imitated, as if all vertues were gathered together in him, magnanimity, affability, modesty, &c. Briefly he said, there were in him all those Graces which adorn the subject with the title of vertuous. He likewise recounted unto them his studies, unto which he accommodated himself at vacant hours, which were partly Poetry. A Poem of his he said he had by chance gotten (and by greater chance had it there at that instant) which he had made in the praise of an excellent Lady when he was but of young years, his father living, I dare say he would not for ten thousand florens have it seen, being such a one as on a dreaming passion he had let fall from his pen, and of many the most abject, but such as this is deserves commendations, because a prince made it, but if you saw his real devices, you would then say they were Prince-like. And then he read it, which I was loth my good friends either to translate, or translated to present it here, for that it was not worthy your censure, considering the nice building of Sonnets now a dayes, but according to Aristos vein you shall find it very conformable, as also for that I knew that if I should have left it out, it would have been more wisht for, than now admired. Yet for that I prefer your well known good wills afore any vain fear, take this with the rest, if there be any, with such favour, as if I were by you at the reading.

Amo solemente amandona. Madonna: Donna non parelia.

L' Ar-

L' Angelice ſemblante equel belvolte,
Fal' odio, ... ira va in oblivione,
Ch' al, &c.

Thus have I barthly Engliſhed them verbally.

Angel-like ſemblance, beauties ornament,
Whoſe Vertue quells all wrath and rancor deep,
Whoſe life heavens grace and death would monument
Vertue thy life are . . . .
How many wounded hearts thou makſt to tremble,
And I of many one cannot diſſemble,
How far into in . . . that eye-ſore.

So were thy beauty but deſerving praiſe,
So were thy beauty but as feminine,
Then could my quill his ſtrain ſo high araiſe,
Then could with it compare the maſculine,
Thy beauty praiſe thy bounty paſt divine,
No ſtrain, no quill ſuch wonderments affaies.
Then Poets pen ſhall to thy power his power reſigne.

What words may well expreſs ſuch excellence,
No humane thought thy beauties may compriſe,
And words may tell all humane inſolence,
All humane words and wit thy gifts ſurprize.
To ſatisfie my ſelf in my pretence,
Our pen unto the heavens muſt wander hence,
And fill it ſelf with dew of heavenly Sapience.

And I my life ſhall to your hands reſigne,
Which live to ſerve a humane Saint ſo paſt divine.

Se da colei.
Che poco ingegno adhormi lima.

This Sonnet was ended with as much praiſe as it began with deſire, and one of them copied it out and ſo it was made common to the reſt, and made a good ſort of them Poets, rectifying their groſs conceits, with ſo ſweet a matter. He told them that this was but a preparative to wondring in reſpect of his choyce making. Then he ſhewed them this Epigram, which he made when as before the Duke his Father a brace of fair Engliſh Graybounds fell down at the Harts heels ſtark dead (the Hart alſo lying not a-

bove six yards off dead too) with chasing, having outstript the rest of the dogs above half a mile.

Then he reckoned unto him the delight he took in Limning, and shewed them very many fine devices of his own handiwork. The Scholars singularly delighted with the view of the reliques of so great a Prince, approved by silence that excellency which by speech they could not. In fine there he reckoned up enough to be praised, and peradventure more than was true, but no more than is desired. There he set forth with great and ardent Emphasis other qualities, as his skill and hardy demeanour at the Tilt, turney, how he could manage the sturdy steed, leap, run, vault, dance, sing, play on divers instruments, and talk with amiable speech amongst fair Ladyes, which we call courting, in all his actions full of gentle familiar affability, still reserving to himself the due honour belonging to his personage. He concluded in fine that he was the most qualified Prince, and absolute Gentleman that day in all Christendom: saying, if they knew his humanity, justice and liberality, you would say in him were all humanity, justice and liberality: and as the greatest thing that the world can shew is beauty, so the least thing that is to be praised in him, is beauty, you would say no less than I have spoken could be in his person if you did but see him. Thus far the digression came in the commendations of this Alphonsus, which truly I was weary of, fearing the great insufficiency of the description, but yet he had not done. I would to God (quoth he) you would come to Vienna, and I promise you such lodging & entertainment, that next to the sight of him should be worthyest of your thanks. Wherefore you shall not sorrow that your friend Wagner departeth, unless you will seem to envy rather his felicity than his departure. I would we were even all of us as we sit at the table in the Dukes Court, & here again with a wish, and herewith there knockt one at the door: Wagner craftily feigning that he himself would rise to see him that knockt so, desiring them all to sit still in any case, & opening therewith the door, there entred two young Lords of Tergeste and Polavia bearing torches, and next there came the Duke of Austrich as they thought, & Wagner talked with him bareheaded, the Pursevant thinking verily it had been his Master, would have done his duty unto him, but that the rest hindred him. On his head he wore a little hat of blue velvet, with a rich band of pearle,

stone

stone and gold, and a long white feather, his cloak of blue velvet round gards with gold lace, edged with Orient pearle, and betwixt the gards eylet-holes, whereout hung by small silk threads long bugles, all the sleeves in the like order: by his side a golden hilted Rapier, & on his Rapier his hand, his Buskins of fine Polo Italian leather, richly imbroidered, on the turnings down with costly Goldsmiths work, all his apparel whatsoever most beautiful and princely: he had no sooner passed by (which was not until he was distinctly viewed of them) but that Wagner spake unto them in such manner, saying that that Honourable, this mans Lord had sent for him whose commandment I will in no wise repugn. Wherefore I beseech you to take it as you would my greatest advancement. This his description of his feature, judge how rightly he hath said, for my part I confess they are rather less than the truth, than not as he hath reported, and herein to satisfie you the more I have caused my spirit Akerock to take his shape upon him.

Now (quoth he) it is time to depart, but because it shall be the last night of our meeting, none of you shall depart, for I have lodging enough for you all, & because you shall not be forgetful of Wagner when he is gone, let every man wish his woman & so to bed my masters. They began all to laugh merrily, not as hoping or wishing, but as if they had heard a merry purpose, and therefore they laughed because it was merry, and such mirth they always liked of. Wagner was almost angry, and yet for that he was almost, he was not angry, sending out a great oath as the Prologue of his Comedy, bidding his boy go prepare their beds and Chambers, and bid them wish whom they would, he would their wishes should be performed. Then rose up one of the Scholars perswading himself of Wagners earnest, and yet doubting, because he feared he was not in earnest. Why (quoth he) if you mean in very deed, my friend Kit, I would I had such a Woman, I believe beside her self there is none fairer than the fairest in this town. Why wœnest thou I jest, quoth Wagner, go thy ways, ponder she is upon pain of my head, and so it was indeed: Then every one strove who should wish first, and he that wisht last, had his first wish, so every one took his Damosel, & for that night departed to their beds, who are witnesses of that nights great pleasures, & in the morning they arose wishing that every morning were the morrow of such a night. Every one gat

him a Hackney, and brought him on the way a dayes journey, where they with great grief left him, who rode till he came to Vienna, as they till they arrived at *Wittenberg*. Thus still you see these pot-meetings are ended amongst these puft-cheek Hannikins with bed dalliances, rightly describing their lives most bestial & Epicure-like.

CHAP. X.

A lamentable history of the death of sundry Students of Wittenberg.

NOt long after it was reported and blazed abroad, that Wagner was departed, divers Scholars guessing that he had left his Books or the most part behind, determined to send for Harmarvan, which they did, who by no perswasions could be won to let them have his masters keyes, so they devised amongst themselves to bind the boy as he should go home to his Inn whereas his master had put him to board till his return. And night drawing on Harmarvan went to his lodging, by the way Scholars (to the number of seven) met him, and bound him, and beat him sore until he gave them all the keyes, which he carefully carried about him sowed in a wide German flop, which when they had (they being all muffled and disguised strangely with vizards) they losed, and then they ran hastily to Wagners house, as if they had fled from followers, or else followed some hastily flying: where being come, they opened the gates, and being entred, shut them again, this being about eleven of the clock in the night and in they went, where they found two barrels of mighty strong March English Beer of two years old which they broached, and sat so long drinking till they were all well drunk. And then down they get into a black Court, and having lighted Tapers, having injuriously framed all the circles, squares, triangles, &c. and apparelled with all the conjuring robes that the art requireth, there they begin in a most dreadful confusion of hellish syllables to enform the Fiend, and after these words followed (as if there needs must such things follow after such words) a terrible roar, and then so bright a smothering thick fiery flame ascended out of the earth as if it would have made an eternal night, then a vehement flame followed, which with continual motion ran about the brims of the circle, until as weary it left moving, (all this while they continued reasonably constant, and continued their invocations without any

any fear) then from beneath was heard most lamentable outcries, from above huge trembling, thunder, and round about nothing but fear and death in a thousand terrible divers shapes, then they began to quaile a little, but yet by incouragement grew hardy by reason of the number, then round about was sounded alarms with Drums, and onset with Trumpets, as if there all the world had conflicted, then the flame which all this while ran about the circle became a body, but such a body, as if it had been but a picture would have madded any one. At whose sight they wholly overcome with deadly fear forgat the use of the Pantacles or any such gear, but even submitted themselves to the small mercy of the Fiend, who with great violence, rent them, and tore them most lamentably. Harmanus who had raised a great many to the intent to follow them, suspecting that which indeed was, was after long wandring (for they had caused a devil destroyer to void all within a certain circuit.) with his company brought to the house, where round about they might see in the Court wherein these seven were conjuring, huge flames, as if some great pile had been made to the burial of a Noble Heros, climbing up in huge volumes in the Air, or if some great store of stubble had been fired, so vehement was the flame that no man there (and there was above thirty) was able once to draw near to any part of the house, the cry was carried into the City of this fire, whereupon the whole town was assembled with hooks, buckets, ladders, &c. where in vain they emptied many a large Well till divers learned preachers falling down submissively on their knees, with good faith appeased this seeming fire which indeed was none, but a meer diabolical illusion, then they entred into the house where they found the Barrels brought to bed and delivered, the cups, the whole furniture clean destroyed, broken, and thrown about the House, but drawing near unto the most rueful and lamentable spectacle of all, coming into the yard or grove which was moted about and enclosed with a thick Wall of Trees very spreading high, as Fir Trees are, so very thick that no light was perceivable into it, in the very midst whereof was a round plot of some one hundred foot any way from the Centre, there found they the religious Circles, there the strange Characters, names of Angels, a thousand Crosses, there found they the five crosshilted daggers for the five Kings of hell, there many a strong bulwark builded with rows of Crosses,

there found they the surpelices, the stoles, pall, miters, holy water pots broken, their periapts, seats, signs of the Angels of the seven dayes with infinite like trash and damnable roguery the fruits of the Devils rank fantie. But the most lamentable sight of all, the seven Scholars utterly torn in pieces, their blood having changed the colour of the ground into a dark Crimson, all their bodies as black as any Coal, as if they had been scorcht with a material fire, their flesh violently torn from the bones, and hanging down in morsels like the skirts of a side coat, their bones all broken, their veins cut in sunder, and their bowels broad shed upon the Earth, their brains poured out, and covering the red grass all over, their noses stumped, their eyes thrust out, their mouths widened and slit to their ears, their teeth dasht out, and their tongues starting out betwixt their gummes, their hair clean singed off, in brief imagine with your selves in your minds, & propound a picture in your thought, the most deformed, torn and ill favoured that you can think on, yet shall it not compare to the most lachrimable sight and shew of them, surpassing as much all credit, as my skill duely to describe them, whom when they had buried without tarriance, rased the house to the ground and filled up the moats with earth, heaping upon the place of this murther the stones of the house defaced, then they returned home discoursing with lamentable judgment upon the high and severe revenge of Gods indignation upon them which durst presume to tempt his glorious Majesty. And finally, unless repentance breed a more speedy remorse, such is the fatal end of such proud attempts. And surely this is most true, for I my self have seen the ground where the house stood, and yet the moats damm'd up and the water breaking through the stones even to this day, there did I see a scull and a shank bone of them not yet rotten: and there I did see the huge heap of stones wherein they are covered, a fearful example of Gods wrath and justice against such infidel Christians.

CHAP. XI.

The great Turk called Souldan, alias Cham, comprehending as many victories in his sword as some Emperors in their thoughts arrived at length before Vienna, having made his preamble with the destroying and burning of the country before him, thinking upon the ancient politick rule, Better it is to have a spoyled country then

than a loft, with a brave prepared Army of two hundred thousand Saracens, horse and foot, and so many it is certain he had, because they doubted not but there were 300000 The mighty Cham having erected his royal Pabilions, and entrenched himself to besiege the noble Vienna, munified his camp with Artillery and deep ditches, and then he sent a Letter of defiance unto the Honourable Alphonsus, as being principal in his own City, who was incamped within the walls of the City, expecting the day of battel, for to this intent the States of Italy and the Emperor of Germany, with the Dukes of Saxony, Bavaria, and the other Provinces near, assembled (for now necessity bred unity) with a brave company of Souldiers, to exterminate this monster out of their confines: unto the Duke of Austrich only (for he had no intelligence of their assembled forces) he directed his Letters with defiance, meaning to conclude his long travails with a certain victory, fearing neither the peril which so many gallant Souldiers throughly resolved might bring, nor that ever God or fortune (as they call it) would once shew him any disfavour, whose only favour is only in shew. Nor yet that the heavens great God would not with severe revengment chastize the Leviathians insolency and slaughter of so many Martyrs, rather deferring then forgetting so just a punishment.

CHAP. XII.

ABout this time the Messenger and Wagner arrived at Vienna very late in the night, & passed through the Turkish Centinels, and arrived at the City, and for that night they lay at the Pursevants house: no sooner had the approaching Sun sent afore him the marshals of the morrow light, and a new morning minisked occasion of new matter, but up those two arose, and being ready departed for the Court, and now the day was almost in the greatest beauty, when the Messenger was admitted into the Dukes presence, unto whom he recited what ever was seen and done in that time of his absence, (only I forgot to tell you how Wagner raged and stormed, and thundred, when Akerock brought him word of the destruction of his house at Wittenberg, as he was in the way to Austria) wherewith the Duke was wonderfully both delighted and astonished. And having welcomed Wagner very graciously and accordingly rewarded, he dismissed them till further leasure, commanding the Pursevant to shew him all the pleasure he might.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

After all these most excellent Princes were come into the counsil Chamber, the Herauld sounded his trumpet after the Turkish summons, then did all the States draw into the great Hall, where in a high Imperial Throne richly ordered with shining cloth of Gold, every Noble and Estate placed correspondently to his degree, where in presence of them all the Herauld was admitted, who comming with his coat of Armes lying upon the right arm into the bottome of the Hall, made three obeysances with the right knee down to the ground, with a loud & distinct voice, spake unto the Duke only, telling him that his soveraign and Master Soultan Alias Chan, the son of Murad Chan, the son of Rabeck Chan, the son of Mahomet Chan, and so upwards till he came to their great Prophet Mahomet, God on earth and Emperour of all the East. And then he began to reckon the five hundred titles, with a long, &c. Unto thee Alphonsus, Arch-Duke of Austrich, and there he declared the whole effects of his message, and at last with a great bravado ended, and then he did on his gay coat of Armes, expecting their answer. When as the Duke craving licence of the Emperour to speak, answered the Herauld in most gallant & triumphing terms, commanding him to say unto the proud Turk his Master, that ere five dayes came about he would trample his victorious horns under his feet and ride in triumph upon his stubborn neck, and that in defence of himself and of brave Christendom he would leese the uttermost drop of his blood, and to make it good he would not be in quiet till he had met his master in the midst of the field, and therewith he drew out his sword, and all they with him, crying God & Saint Michael for the right of Christendom: Then held up the Emperour and avowed all that they had said afore him, commanding moreover the Herauld to say to the proud Usurper, that seeing, the quarrel would breed great effusion of blood, and yet be never the nearer, that he a man every way equal to himself, not only for the speedier advance of his battels, but also to have a certain end to such an uncertain enterprise, he would fight with him body to body, armed at all points after their own guise at any time within this fortnight, and Herauld bring me word (quoth he) that he will so do, and by my

Honour

honour I promiſe to give thee for thy tidings 10000. Duckets. Then the Herauld being highly rewarded was diſmiſſed, & reported their brave anſwers unto the Turk, with all the great majeſty of the Chriſtian Princes, who preſently went to counſel together, and ſo continued till other like neceſſary buſineſs called them away.

CHAP. XIV.

In this Chapter (Gentlemen) part of the Dutch Copy was wanting, & the other part ſo rent that it could not be read, yet by ſome circumſtances I conjecture that the Duke of Auſtrich had divers and dangerous conflicts with the Turk, yet being ſupported by the Engliſh men and other Chriſtians, with the help of Wagner, who ſtanding on a high Tower to ſee the conflicts, cauſed by his magick ſuch a ſtorm to ariſe that no man was able to abide, the Turk was ſtill diſcomfited.

CHAP. XV.

The gifts of Wagner to the Duke, and three Devils retained for Souldiers to the ſame Prince.

In the next morning Wagner preſented himſelf to the Duke in preſence of all the princes of the Chriſtians, whom very graciouſly he entertained as he might for his good ſervice, and there in preſence of them all he deſired the Duke to take at his ſervants hands a ſmall gift, which he condeſcended unto, and then Wagner cauſed a cheſt to be brought in of fine Iron, wrought and inamel'd with gold and colour moſt curiouſly, then he opened and took out a whole Armour of fine bright ſteel ſo light as a common doublet, but ſo ſubtilly and excellently framed, that it paſſed all compariſon of hardneſs: there was a Pusket ſhot at every piece, whereon remained no great notice of a blow, but as of a little touch, plain, without any broidery work or otherwiſe carved, but ſo exceeding bright as would well have dazled the long beholders eyes, a ſhield of the ſame faſhion, made like a tortoiſe ſhell, a ſword of the like fine temper, with all the furniture of a Souldier, then took he out a plume, which he had no ſooner put into the Creſt, but he that ſtood behind could not ſee any part of his back, nor he that ſtood before of his breſt, ſo that thus it made him inviſible, there he told him it was fetcht out of the great Turks Armory, which they ſay was Mahomets, but I ſay more truly Alias

Chams, which for himself caused it to be made, having called together the most excellent Philosophers and workmen that were to be found in all his wide Empire. The great rewards the Duke would have given him for it he refused, he was only contented with thanks and favor. And then might they see from the door of the Chamber 3 most gallant men to enter, which were his 3 Familiars, whom Wagner taking by the hands presented to the whole assembly of Princes, but more directly to the Duke, assuring them that they were the most fortunate, most valiant, strong, hardy, and puissant men that in the World were to be found, and indeed they seemed to be as goodly swart men as any eye beheld, he told their several names, Mephostophiles he termed Mamri, Akercock he termed Simionie, Faustus he called Don Infeligo, shewing that they were born in those fortunate Islands, wherein the Poets feigned the Elyzian fields to be, joyned by the West upon the end of Barbary, being from Vienna to those fortunate Islands, 35 degrees of longitude and eight minutes, and 48 degrees and 22 minutes from the Æquator or Equinoctial, in latitude not then found out. So were they most graciously entertained of all the Nobles, and entertained in the Dukes most Honourable pay. Wagner said that they three left their Countrey and sought adventures, and by chance coming this way, I knowing of it by secret intelligence, met them, and certainly assured of their high valours, thought good to shew them to you, for he that first had spoke to them had been first served, nor cared they whether to serve us or the Infidel.

CHAP. XVI.

I Spake before of a challenge made by the Emperor unto the Turk, which when the Herauld had reported unto the Souldan (who certainly was a very honourable Souldier) there he vowed to perform it, and to set the Emperors head upon his highest Pavilion in view of all the City. And thereupon the next day after this skirmish, he sent the same Herauld with purpose and commandment to declare in excellent gallant terms the acceptance of the combate, knowing that it depended upon his honour to shew his small fear in not refusing so equal a foe, whose proffer proceeded from a most honourable resolution: When it was reported unto the Emperor

that

that the same Herauld returned, he caused the Hall to be adorned with most brave furniture, his high Chair of estate placed, and all about seats for the other Princes. The Emperor having seated himself, full of brave thoughts and gallant hardihood, expecting the answer of the enemy in such sort as it was in very deed. In all brave manner the Herauld in proud phrase uttered the purport of his message, requesting that a peace being concluded on both parts for the space of three dayes, and free egress and regress for the Nobles on both parties, the one to view the Camp, the other the Court, and on the third day he would armed in his country manner, meet him in the lists, to shew that he never refused the combate of any Christian Emperor, albeit he knew his calling far superior to that of his. So then the message was accepted, the Herauld had his ten thousand Duckets carried to the Turks Camp on horse, and they in the City began to keep Feasts, & entertained the Turkish Nobles in exceeding bravery, and they theirs in the like without damage or thought of treason.

CHAP. XVII.

DUring the time of this truce, these four companions, Inseligo, Wagner, Mamri, Simionte, cast how to abuse the great Turk most notably, and Akercock otherwise called Simionte he would begin first, and lead them the dance. Then he leaves them and gets me up unseen to the Turks Camp, and in his Camp to his own Pavilion, and so into the place where the great Infidel himself sate, he being then gone into the Lavatory, which is a place wherein he three times a day doth bath himself, which by so doing he doth verily believe that all his sins are remitted and washed away, be they never so horrible, devilish, or wicked: then Akercock or Simionte, which ye will, goes invisible into the Lavatory, where the great Villain was bathing himself amongst three of his most fair Concubines stark naked, swimming as much in their dalliance as in the water, mingling his washing with kisses, and his cleansing with voluptuousness. Akercock in the shape of a bright Angel appears unto him, and with a proud magnifico presented himself unto the slave, who straightwayes very reverently fell down upon his knees, and with his hands high lifted up, worshipped towards him in great humility, whilst Akerc. with good devotion fell aboard

the Concubines, and there acted them before his face one after another: When he had so done, he takes the great slave by the tip of his pickenovant, and shaking him fiercely (who all this while with great dread and fear lay half astonished and all naked on the ground) told him that he had prepared a more brave place for his so good a servant than so base a bath, and no fairer Concubines. (Now the Turk had seen how like a lusty ranck fellow this Simonte had behaved himself, at which he wondred not greatly, because Faustus whom he thought to have been Mahomet, (as well as he did think Akercock) had also shewed the vertue of so great a God as Mahomet, twenty times more beauty than Jupiter.) Then the Turkish Emperor with more than half dying hollow voice, as if his breath had been almost gone, or else but now coming, said that he was all at his commandment, and so followed Simonte stark naked as he was born, who led him by the hand round about, and through every Lane and place of his Camp, to the great wonderment and laughter of his people, who verily thought Mahomet had commanded him to do penance before he fought with the Christian Emperor. But for all this the people fell into such a laughter that some had well nigh given up the ghost. At the same very instant divers Christian Nobles saw him all the while, who effusedly laughed at so apparent folery. The Turk for all this not moved, for indeed he heard all and saw nothing, went about wonderful mannerly, like as you shall see a Dutch frow with a handkerchief in her hand, mince it after the hopping German. Could a man devise a more notorious kind of abuse, than to make that man which will not be seen but in great secrecy, and abundantly and richly clad, to be not only seen openly, but also stark naked, and become their laughing-stock, whose terror he is always? But Akercock had not yet so left him, but down he runs to Danuby (where there was ready Mamri or Mephostophiles to receive him) and there having turned himself and the vilest part of himself unto the Turks mouth, making him kiss and kiss it again, he took him and hurl'd him violently into the water, and then Akercock banished away.

The

The second mocking. CHAP. XVIII.

NOsooner was he in but he saw themapparently how he had been misled and abused, & there for very shame would have drowned himself in very deed, had not Mamri comeswiftly flying over and gave him a terrible blow on the noddle with a good Bastinado, that he almost made his brains fly out, & rapt him up by his long hair out of the water unto the land, where he bufketed him so long till at length he came to himself again, then Mamri fellowed himself to abuse him kindly, and there with sweet and compassionate speech comforted him, desiring his reverend Majesty not to take any grief seeing it was done in the sight of all his men, in the knowledg of none. And therewith to shew the more pity of his misery he seemed to shed abundance of tears, desiring him to go with him and he would put upon him his soft rayment. The Turk (who then had his Crown upon his head or else it had not been half in the right Qu.) seeing one lamenting his case so affectionately, condescended unto him & promised him most large honourable promotion and reward. Mamri set him upon his leggs and led him to a little muddy place by the river side, and there varnished the Emperor over with most thick terrible extremental mud, not sparing either his face, nose, eyes, mouth, nor any thing, whilst the miserable man thought he had been in most divine contentment. Thus he led him in the view of five thousand people (for here is to be noted that all that ever saw him both knew him to be the great villain Turk, and could not but laugh most entirely at him, nor his own men could do any other nor once think of any rescue or remedy, by the working of infernal instinct) until he came to Vienna, and in Vienna, to the most fair gates and where greatest resort of people are always together, there at the City gate he drew out a long Taber and a pipe and struck up such a merry note, as the foolish ornament of all London stages never could come near him, no not when he wak'd the Writer of the news out of Purgatory with the shril noyse. There at the gate stood a Carpenter who was then carrying a Coffin to a certain house to bury one in, him Mephostophiles beat till he lay on the cold ground, and took the Coffin, and caused the Turk to hold it in his hand. Memorandum that none of all these spirits were seen of any one but felt of them

them which saw them. Then from the gate he began to play, the Turk and the Coffin skipt and turned, and daunced, and bounded, and leapt, and heaved, and sprung so fast and thick together, that the Coffin rapping the miserable man sometime on the shins, breast, thighs, head, face, that the dirty colour was almost wip't away with the streams of blud. At this strange sight and the unheard noyse of that kind of Instrument, all the boyes, girls, and rogues in the town were gathered with this troop, and this mirth, he conveyed them round about the streets, and all the way as they went, such eggs, such chamber-pots emptying, such excrements, odor, water, &c. were throwen down upon their heads, that it seemed all those vile matters were reserved for that tempest, until such time (then it being about two of the clock in the afternoon, when every one is busied in some pleasant passtance) as all this fair company came to the Court where out at divers windows lay the chiefest of all the Nobility, and the most brave Gentlewomen, who seeing such a huge croud of boyes, the great Turk and a Coffin dancing, and a Taber and pipe plaid upon, they were almost amazed, thus he marched finely round about the whole Court, till coming to the Court gate he entred in, (but the Boyes were excluded) with this merry sport there in the presence of them all: the Turk fell down dead, whom Mauri laid in the Coffin and then banished away.

The third. CHAP. XIX.

Then came Infeligo, or Faustus, and touching him revived him to the great wonder of the beholders, & covering him somewhat shamefully, went into his chamber with him, & there bemotted him round upon the head and beard, which is the foulest reproch & disgrace that can be offered unto the Turk, which done, he conveyed him into the presence of the Emperor, where he made them such sport, that unneath they could recover their modesty in three hours space, to see the proud Villain plaistered over with such muddy Mortar, all over his head and face, his eyes and his teeth shewing like black Moors, or a pair of eyes looking through a Lettice, or as they call it a Periwig, wherein if the eyes had set they might be set in the stocks: All his lineaments were lineamented with this party, he stood quivering and shaking, either for cold or fear, like an aspine

leaf

leaf (as they say) whilst every man bufeted him, he standing with a scour-gestick and an old shoe, as they do at blind mans buff to see who he could hit. Thus long he made them sport, till one told the Emperor that it was the great Turk, at which he was exceeding wroth and sorry.

The fourth and last. CHAP. XX.

When Wagner seeing him grieved, came and kneeled down before him, declaring that he would undertake to heal all his wounds and other griebances whatsoever, yea and make him utterly forget all that was paſſed as if it had never been, promised to carry him home himself safe and sound, which the Emperor thanked him highly for, requesting him to perform it presently, for he would not for half his revenews that his Foe should have any occasion to alledge against him, for to excuse the Combate. Then went Wagner up into his Chamber, & apparelled himself in white Taffata, made close to his body, and then were they used to wear round hose half a foot deep, stuck with Swans feathers, like the skirts of a horsemans coat, his hose, shoos, (for all were together) of the same white Taffata, and within with white Leather, at his heels two fine silver wings, and on his shoulders two marvelous large bright silvery wings, and on his head an upright steel hat (with a white feather of two or three ranges) of white Taffata, and in his hand a Caduceus, or a Mercurial Rod: in the same white silver colour, he entred into the presence-chamber afore all the assembly to their singular contentation, for in his personated garments he seemed to be a very Angel for it was in doubt whether Mercury was half so beautiful or no. And there opening a large casement (as there they are very large) with a brave R'ingratio departed from them taking up his flight in the view of them all into the air, as if he should have beat the Azure firmament with his waft wings. Thus he carried him lower, & lower till he light upon a great Elm, and there he opened his sight to see in what plight he was. The Turk seeing in what a trance he had been, began to swear, to ban and curse, and was even then ready to have thrown himself down headlong, but Mercury he stept to him and bad him be of good cheer, for it had pleased the great God Jupiter, whose servant Mahomet was, to shew him those great abuses, to the intent he should be more wary in his actions,

and

and take hed how to tempt the Christians with vain battles and such like speech, but now (quoth he) come and give me thy hand & then will I lead thee to thy Pavillion, whereas thou art not missed of the Nobles, for in the place where thou were taken away, hath Jove sent one to bear thy shape. Then again he took his flight and all the way as he went he rapt his hæls against the tops of high trees, and beat him pitifully upon the shins all the journey upon the tents tops. Now they arrived at the same place from whence he was tane, and there he laid himself down, who perfectly recovered his former strength in full perfectnes, and not only not felt it, but utterly forgot it. Then he continued his wonted solace and prepared himself to the battel, whilst he was made a laughing-stock of the world. Wagner returning through the same path which he had made in the air before, came not yet to the Court before they had done laughing, for there the matter from the beginning to the end was rehearsed.

The proces of the Combate. CHAP. XXI.

The two days of the Truce were passed, and the third morning was come, in which time many gallant feats of arms and activity were performed on both parts. Now the time of the Combate was come. There was in the River of Danuby a pretty Island of a quarter of a mile long or more as even as ground might be all the way, in this place were the lists prepared, and a scaffold richly hanged for the judges to determin in. In the evening about four of the clock (being then reasonable cool) the Christian Emperor issued out above a hundred thousand Christians, the rest being above fifty thousand, were left to defend the City (for both the Christians and especially the Turks were increased) where he entred into the wide plain, & coming to the banks side he entred into a broad ferry boat, leaving his whole Army on the other side of the River whilst he labored to attain to the Island. The Duke of Austria with his attendants Mauri, Semionte, Infeligo, and Wagner, the Dukes of Cleve, Saxony, Campany, and Brabant, with the like number all bravely and gloriously mounted: The Duke of Austria in his bright Armor marshalled the field, and of the Christians sate as Judges, the kings of Lusitany & Arragon, with their Heraulds.

Now

Now the Emperor is landed in the Iland and is mounted into his rich sadle, armed in Armor so costly, strong, curious, and resplendescent, that it seemed all the beauty in the world had been gathered together in it, his courser so firm, nimbly joynted, tall and large, that a one might have been the son of Gargantua, more for the Giant-like proportion. Then took he his strong and large Athen Launce, bearing in his steel head Iron death, at the toy whereof hung a faire and rich pinnion, the whole shaft of the spear double gilded over and curiously enamel'd, about his neck hung his horn shield, artificially adorned with his own atchievements, the belt whereon his sword hung, of beaten gold, his caparison of pure cloth of gold, whereon the rich Cones were so ordinary that they took away the glittering of the mettal, only as if it had been the Sun-beames, trailed along betwixt precious gutters. On his helmet was fixed a rich crown of the most excellent mettal. In brief, for I would fain have made an end of this idle news, there was all the richnesse in his Empire, in that all the beauty of his richnes, in them all the desire of each eye: when he had saluted the judges he trotted twice or thrice about the lists, then lighted at his Pavilion which was there erected of cloth of gold, where he sate with convenient company & refreshed himself. Now in the mean the Turk he set forward with an army double the Christian, and 100000 and above still left in the camp. And here I must needs leave to tell you of his exceeding preparation unless I would make a whole volum, for besides the wondrous furniture of his Souldiers, the most rare choice of ornaments, there was nothing could be devised, nay more than of set purpose could be devised was there: But briefly I will turn to the Turk himself, where if I had Art according I should sooner weary you out with delight than words: But 100000 of his men having marched before to the banks, and there embattelled themselves by the river all along, with such hideous noise of Trumpets, horns, (for so they use) drums of brass, flutes, &c. that there was more heard than seen by far, then aproached the great Turk himself, before him rode 400 Janisaries armed in their fashion, with a long gown of Scarlet red, laced with gold lace, and long white sleeves, of a very narrow breadth, which was girt close unto them, under that a good armor, with a long high cap like a milk payle for all the world, of white Sattin or such like gear, with a long feather enough to come down to a tall mans hams, very

thick laced in the brims with gold & pearl, in his hand a short Javelin, at his side his Cemitar, at his back a great quiver of broad Arrows, and by a string of silk hung his steel bow, over every 100. of these is a Boluch Bassa, a Centurion as we call him, and these be of the Turks guard, and are called Solaquis Archers, and they rode fifty in a rank: then came following them about 200. Peichers or Peiclers, all in one livery of very rich tissue after their fashion, and these are of the Turks Laqueis which have a sharp keen Hatchet sticking at their girdles, and the haft of Brasil, with this they will stand 30 paces off & cleave a penny loaf, or hit it somewhere, they will commonly stick an inch and half deep into very tuff ashen wood or Brasil, or such like hard wood: there in great triumph upon an Elephant richly trapped, stood a Tower of two yards and a half high of pure silver, in the top whereof stood an Image of beaten gold representing their Mahomet, round about which upon mules Azamoglands or Iamoglands, who are children of tribute exacted upon the christian captives, and contributary, fine, sweet, and the most choyce picked Gentlemen brought up to sundry dainty qualities, who with heavenly melody followed this Elephant, the Religious men going round about singing sweetly together: afore all these next to the Janisaries went above 300. Trumpets, and as many followed the great Turk, who then approached, having his Chariot of pure silver of above 20000. pound weight, drawn with eight milk white Elephants, round about rode and went bareheaded, Azamoglans Peiclers most gorgeously and resplendenscent apparelled, under the Turks feet lay a pillow of clear crystal, embossed at the ends with huge golden knobs, on his head a wreath of purple, with a most rich Diadem as it is commonly known the order of it, the stage can shew the making of it, but other things they differ mightily in. Here you must suppose the exceeding glory of his apparell, there he sate upright in the chair with such a majestical, proud, severe, warlike countenance, as fully became so high a throne, before him went Aga, which is the great Captain of his Janisaries with the Hali Bassa, the Captain of his naval expeditions, Bianco Bassa the Captain of his Janisarie Harquebushers, the Zanfyretto Bassa Captain of his guard, with other of great authority bareheaded. After his Chariot came sweet melody, and then five Elephants of war (an Elephant is well nigh as big as 6 Oxen) gaunt

and

and slender like a horse in the flanks, and of more swift foot than a man would think for, his fashion is like no beast in England, but the ridge of his back is like that of an horse, his feet hath five great horney toes, and a very long snout of above two yards in length, with which he will draw, by only snuffing up, a pretty good big lad, and deliver him to the Rider, this long trunk falls down betwixt a large pair of teeth or tushes of above an Ell and a half long (as ye may commonly see at the Comb-makers in London) bending like a Boars, upwards, his ears welnigh from the top to the nether tip of the hanging down above seven foot long. And after these five Elephants, sadled and ordered for a man to ride on, came Trumpets and all in the like manner as before, & then marched 500 in a rank, 10000 footmen, and by their sides for wings 4000 Horsemen, so that he came to the Combate with 2400 0 fighting men, well accomplished in armes: then was the great Turk carried under a goodly canopy upon a black Waggon on mens shoulders into the Ferry, which was richly prepared, where in the view of both Camps he landed, whilst the warlike instruments echoed wide in the air. In the Island for Judges sat (in armour as did the other) the King of Rhodes, and the King of Pamphylia, now called Alexyer. When the Turk was landed, there was brought to him by the hands of two Kings, a great Elephant of an ash colour, white embossed very glitteringly, whereon the great Turk mounted by a short ladder of silver, armed very strongly and most beautifully, then took he his Javelin in his hand, and vibrated it in great bravery, (as he could handle his weapon well) and hung his Quiver of long Darts at his back, then his cemiter, &c. and so having saluted the Judges, retired to the utmost part of the field, then mounted up the brave and puissant Emperor so lightly in his heavy armor, as if either his gladness had lessened his weight, or the goodness of his cause, to the great rejoycing of the Christians and amazement of the Turks, at whom the Christians yelled so universally and hallowed, and other infinite kinds of gladsome tokens that the Turk astonished stood stone still till the Christians had done, and then as men new risen to life, with such an horrible shout, that their voyce rebounded to the air, at which time the Christians shouted again with them, as if they would have committed a battell with voyces, & surely their voices did fight in the wide roofs & spaces of the air.

This done, the Emperors prepared themselves to the fight.

The Combate. CHAP. XXII.

AND when they were sworn that neither of them had any Magick herb, Charm, or incantation, whereby they might prevail in their fight on their adversary, and had solemnized to the accustomable ceremonies in like matters of Combate. The Heraulds gave their words of encounter, then with loud voyce and shril Trumpets courageous blast, whilst all the people were in dead night expecting the demeanour of these renowned princes. Now we have brought you to behold these two champions, arrived thither with their brave followers, ready to prove their valiance in the face of so great a multitude. Now if you will stand aside lest their ragged spears endammage you, I will give you leave to look through the Lattice, where you shall even now see the two Emperors with their brave shock, press Doubt betwixt their cruel encountrings. Now you may see the two combatants, or but as yet Champions, coming from the ends of the field, the excellent Christian Emperor with incomparable valour, visiting his horse sides with his spurs, carrying his spear in the rest with an even level, so that the thundring of the brave Steed presaged the dint of the greatest thunder-clap. When Ali Chan, gently galloping with his huge beast, came forward with more swift pace still as he drew nearer to the Emperor. All this while you may behold them hastening in their course, like as you see two great waves galloping from the corners of the sea driven by contrary winds, meeting together by long randome, to make the neighbor shoars to quake and dimb'd with their boystrous carrier. The Emperor being now with his greatest fury ready to fasten his Launce upon his adversary, & his adversary ready to fasten his Javelin on him, when the Turk sudainly kept aside, & the Emperor thurled his void Launce in the Air, (for he might easily do it) for though the Elephant be but low, yet he was higher than his horse by a yard, & yet his horse was the fairest and tallest to be found in all Christendom, so that needs he must lay his spear in an uneven height to break it on him. Sudainly the Turk kept, & with his nimble Beast followed the Emperor as he had fled, whereat the whole army of Turks shouted horribly, clapping their hands, and the

Christian

Christian stood still in great silence, struck with just wonder of this strange Quiddity in combat, and ere the Emperor could make his stop, with a short turn, the Turk had hit him on the shoulder with his Javelin, which being denyed entrance, for very anger rent it self in forty pieces, & rid in the Air till they broke their necks on the ground, and had not then the horse started, the monstrous Elephant had overthrown him with his rider to the earth. But then the horse incens't with ire for this injury, & his Master more hotly burning with disdain and furious gall leapt, bounded, and sent out at his mouth the foamy arguments of his bitter stomach, but so fast the vile Turk followed that he had spent three long Darts upon the barbed flanks of the Horse, which all in vain returned to their Master. The beholding Turks so eagerly persuing the stroaks with shooting, as if with a hidden Symphathie their traynting had augmented the violence of the blows. At length the good Emperor sorely ashamed came now to make him amends for his pretty fallery: & with great scope throwing his Launce forwards just upon the Turks face, & when he was almost by him the Infidel as if he but made a sport of the fight, slept aside very deliberately, thinking that he should have made him run in the like order as before, but he more cautelous marking of purpose which way he meant to decline, turned with him, and his learned horse could well do it, and indeed desire of revenge had so seated it self in his brave courageous breast, that now he even followed him as if he had been drawn with Cart-ropes, the Turk seeing now he was circumvented, fetcht a pretty compass and trod around, the Elephant flying from the Horse and the Horse following the Elephant, as you might see Seignior Prospero lead the way on Mile-end-green, in the ringles, this was a pretty sport to see the matter turn'd to a play.

Now the Christians having like occasion to shew their gladness, gave such an applaudite, as never was heard in any Theater, laughing so effusedly that they dasht their adversaries clean out of countenance, tickling again with the long loud laughter: when they had run not pacing twice about the Turk seeing his time, conveyed himself out of the ring, and then got again on his back, spending his towardly darts upon his strong enemies Armor, and so fast he followed and so quickly the good Emperor turned back again, that his Horses barb of steel out sticking in his front, met just upon

the outside of the right eye of the Elephant, that it kicking out a foot entred in above an inch, which the Horse perceiving made the rest follow into his head, up to the hilts (as to say) laying his forefeet out straight, & his hinder legs in like manner went poaking, & crowded himself forward, still gathering upon the Elephant, so that not so much with the horses force as the great beasts cruel pain, the Elephant swaid back above a hundred foot. Now was the Emperor glad, and with both his hands lifting himself upon his stirrops, took his Lance, and stroak the Turk with the point full on the visard so thick and so many times, that some blood followed, with an hue and cry out of the windows of the helmet, to find the worker of his effusion: Till the villain slave drawing his fine Sword smote the lance very bravely in two, & casting his shield afore him, received the last stroke on the truncheon of it, which the gentle Emperor with fell fury threw at him, that he made him decline almost to the fall. The Turk sitting on the Elephants back, could not with his Semiter reach the Christian, nor he the Turk with his Curtelax, so that now they sate and lookt one upon the other, and the people at them, and all at his strange coping. The good Horse Graunter by chance being gored a little under the mane betwixt the bendings of barbs with the sharp tusk on the Elephant neighed with great stomach, and leaping from the beast which he had welnigh forced to the lists end, being thereto forwarded with the sharp spurs with so exceeding fury, that it was not only a marvail how the good Prince could sit him so assuredly and also that he spoil'd not himself, but with more eager fury began to gallop upon the Elephant again, his mouth wide open, and horrible with the salt foam which in abundance issued from his great heart: For by how much the more a thing is gentle and quiet, by so much the more being moved he is iracund & implacable. But the Emperor turning his reins carryed him clean contrary to the lists end, where stood Launces for the same purpose as the manner is, of which he chose the two stiffest longest, and rudest of their stature, and came softly pacing to the Turk: who stood even there still where he was, the Elephant bleeding in such abundance, that by the loss of so much blood his madness turned into rage, and began to rise and dip, and stamp, and with an uncertain sway to move, so that with much ado the slave stayed and appeased him, then the brave Emperor lifting up

his

his vizor not only to take breath, but the more freely that his speech might have passage, he told the Turk that he had in a base cowardly manner by false fraud and unequal fight dishonoured himself and endangered him, for which he told him Malgrado suo he would be gloriously revenged: and now that they had spent a good time in uncertain Fortune, he had brought two Lances choose which he would, and either begin the fight anew or make an end of the old, promising upon his honour that if he refused so to do, he would fasten one in his beast, and another in his heart. And if he dared to do that, he bad him come down on foot, and there break a staff with him. The Turk as he was an Honourable Souldier then presently slipt off his Elephant, bravely answering that he came to conquer him in sport, and not meaning to make a purposed battail, but sith he was so presumptuous as to dare him to his face, he should soon perceive how lightly he weighed his proud words, and then skipping to him, reacht a Lance out of his hand, and went 100 paces backwards, so did the Emperor very joyfully, when they are come so far as they thought they might trust to their breath, holding their Lances in both their hands, began to run very swiftly, and desire brought them together so fast and courageously, that their Launces somewhat too malapart not suffering them to come together, hurld the Turk above 7 foot off the Launces length, so that not one there but thought he had been either slain, or his wind dasht out of his belly: the prince reel'd backward above two paces, & yet fell down much astonished. The people on both sides exceedingly amazed and affrighted, especially the Turks who sent out such a doleful Sanctus that it would have moved the stones to ruth, but the dolor of the Christians was not so great, for the moving of the Emperor revived their spirits much. In a cause on which the beholders safeties so depend the ill success is much feared, for it may be seen by this, that they will with a certain alacrity and Sympathie seem to help or to pity as the cause requires. On a sodain the Emperor lift up his head, at which the Christians gave such an universal shout, as if even now they would have fray'd the mountains adjacent. The two courragious beasts, having lately heaped up red hot rancor in their disdainful stomacks, assaulted the one the other with all the weapons of nature, that it had been enough for to have delighted any one, but the horse had some small advantage by reason the Elephants right eye was

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the outside of the right eye of the Elephant, that it kicking out a foot entred in above an inch, which the Horse perceiving made the rest follow into his head, up to the hilts (as to say) laying his forefeet out straight, & his hinder legs in like manner went poaking, & crowded himself forward, still gathering upon the Elephant, so that not so much with the horses force as the great beasts cruel pain, the Elephant swaid back above a hundred foot. Now was the Emperor glad, and with both his hands lifting himself upon his stirrops, took his Lance, and strook the Turk with the point full on the visard so thick and so many times, that some blood followed, with an hue and cry out of the windows of the helmet, to find the worker of his effusion: Till the villain slave drawing his fine Sword smote the lance very bravely in two, & casting his shield afore him, received the last stroke on the truncheon of it, which the gentle Emperor with fell fury threw at him, that he made him decline almost to the fall. The Turk sitting on the Elephants back, could not with his Semiter reach the Christian, nor he the Turk with his Curtelax, so that now they sate and lookt one upon the other, and the people at them, and all at his strange coping. The good Horse Graunter by chance being gored a little under the mane betwixt the bendings of barbs with the sharp tusk on the Elephant neighed with great stomach, and leaping from the beast which he had welnigh forced to the lists end, being thereto forwarded with the sharp spurs with so exceeding fury, that it was not only a marvail how the good Prince could sit him so assuredly and also that he spoil'd not himself, but with more eager fury began to gallop upon the Elephant again, his mouth wide open, and horrible with the salt foam which in abundance issued from his great heart: For by how much the more a thing is gentle and quiet, by so much the more being moved he is iracund & implacable. But the Emperor turning his reins carryed him clean contrary to the lists end, where stood Launces for the same purpose as the manner is, of which he chose the two stiffest longest, and rudest of their stature, and came softly pacing to the Turk: who stood even there still where he was, the Elephant bleeding in such abundance, that by the loss of so much blood his meekness turned into rage, and began to rise and dry, and stamp, and with an uncertain sway to move, so that with much adoe the slave stayed and appeased him, then the brave Emperor lifting up

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his vizor not only to take breath, but the more freely that his speech might have passage, he told the Turk that he had in a base cowardly manner by false fraud and unequal fight dishonoured himself and endangered him, for which he told him Malgrado suo he would be gloriously revenged: and now that they had spent a good time in uncertain Fortune, he had brought two Lances choose which he would, and either begin the fight anew or make an end of the old, promising upon his honour that if he refused so to do, he would fasten one in his beast, and another in his heart. And if he agreed to do that, he bad him come down on foot, and there break a staff with him. The Turk as he was an honourable Souldier then presently slipt off his Elephant, bravely answering that he came to conquer him in sport, and not meaning to make a purposed battail, but sith he was so presumptuous as to dare him to his face, he should soon perceive how lightly he weighed his proud words, and then skipping to him, reacht a Lance out of his hand, and went 100 paces backwards, so did the Emperor very joyfully, when they are come so far as they thought they might trust to their breath, holding their Lances in both their hands, began to run very swiftly, and desire brought them together so fast and couragiously, that their Launces some what to malapart not suffering them to come together, hurld the Turk above 7 foot off the Launces length, so that not one there but thought he had been either slain, or his wind dasht out of his belly: the prince reel'd backward above two paces, & yet fell down much astonished. The people on both sides exceedingly amazed and affrighted, especially the Turks who sent out such a doleful Sanctus that it would have moved the stones to ruth, but the dolor of the Christians was not so great, for the moving of the Emperor revived their spirits much. In a cause on which the beholders safeties do depend the ill success is much feared, for it may be seen by this, that they will with a certain alacrity and Sympathie seem to help or to pity as the cause requires. On a sodain the Emperor lift up his head, at which the Christians gave such an universal shout, as if even now they would have fray'd the mountains adjacent. The two couragious beasts, having lately heaped up red hot rancor in their disdainful stomacks, assaulted the one the other with all the weapons of nature, that it had been enough for to have delighted any one, but the horse had some small advantage by reason the Elephants right eye was

covered

covered with trailing down of the blood. By this time the Emperor rose again, and the one went to his Horse, the other to his Elephant, having first splintred their spears, and fenced so long as any vertue remained in their slaughtered Launces. When each had gotten to their beasts they begun to forward them, who with equal ire moved needed no incouragement, then did the Emperor coming with full scope upon the Turk, smite the Elephant just upon one of the teeth, while with great rage the horse had fastened his pike again in the Jaw-bone, so that the Elephant still swayed back, but neither of them being able to reach the one the other; the excellent Prince casting his golden shield before him, and drawing his glittering Curtelax, leapt upon the neck of his horse, and laying one hand upon one tooth of the Elephant, with the other hand upon the tongue that went cross his forehead, vaunted up, and setling his feet upon the tusks, and his hand on the head of the beast, cast up himself, and laid his sitting place where his hands were, and there he rode by a little and a little, till he might buckle with the insedent. No sooner came he within the reach of the Turk, but he smote the Turk so freely, who was ready prepared for him, that he made him decline a little, there they fought so long that the Elephant driven through pain was thrust up to the lists, hereupon all the Christian people shouted, in a more free manner than ever at any time before, all the while the hard mettal'd swords played upon each others shields, so that the glory of their rare fight was so wonderfully pleasing to the eye, and so honourable to the Combatants, that if they had jested one would well have been contented to view all the long day: but the good prince was too hard for the other, for with his ready blows he urged the great Turk out of his reil, & made him sit behind the arson of the saddle, & if this accident had not happen'd he had surely made him sit behind the arson of his Elephants tayle. For so soon as the Elephant had but touched the lists, the Christian Marshals of the field came galloping and parted the Combatants, holding the Turk as vanquished, whilst betwixt the contrary and adverse part there was four Negatives, so that well nigh they had fallen to blows, for the case seemed to the Christian plain, to the Turk unjust. That because the beast whereon he rode went to the lists end, therefore the stopper should be blamed. Well, Heralds whose office it is to deal in such royal matters, had the discussing of it, and it

was

was deferred to arbiters, with this condition, that if the Turk was found vanquished, he should be yielded as recreant (and miscreant he was.) So the matter was posted off whilst it never was concluded, and both the parties departed, the one to the Camp, the other to the City, in no less solemn pomp than they entred accompanied into the lands, where so rare a chance fortuned betwixt so puissant Emperors. And because the matter was as strange as true I have sojourned a little too long in it. But in the next June you shall have a better refreshment or a new choice.

CHAP. XXIII.

By chance a Knight smote Faustus a box on the ear in the presence of a great company of brave Ladies, wherefore he swore to be egregiously revenged on him, giving him the field, which the Knight refused not, so the weapons, the place, the time, were ordained, and Faustus went out to the field, and no sooner was Faustus gone out of the presence, but Signior di Medesimo who was well known to be a valourous & courageous man in his kind as any was about the Court, on a sodain fell down on his knees before all the Ladies, shaking and quivering with a face as pale as him which was new risen from a months burying, desiring them if ever they tendred any Gentlemans ease, to intreat Monsieur Infeligo to forgive him this trespass. At this the whole assembly burst out into a loud laughter, to see the man that was even now in his brave terms and vaunting words to come in all submissive manner to intreat for a pardon so ridiculously. He yet persisted with many a salt tear & hands lifted up towards the Heavens, from whence his pitty came, when Faustus came blowing in like a swash-buckler with his rapier by his side, and his hand on his Poynard, swearing all the cross row over. But when he saw the Knight in such a pickle, he set himself against a wall and laughed so loud and so heartily, that all the whole rout could not chuse but laugh with him, and there was laughing, and here and there and every where. At length two Ladies rose, to whom perhaps this Knight owed some particular service, and desiring Don Infeligo with very mild sermon to be friends with Medesimo again, he told them that they could not demand the thing which he could not readily fulfil, marry he requested this, that as the disgrace, which he had received, was too great to be forgotten without some such equal revenge

that he might use some like injury, whereby he might be satisfied, and he might again come into his grace, which they granted. Faustus came to Medicimo and reared him up upon his feet, and then got upon his back, and so rid twice about the Chamber, and when he had done he took him by the chin, who had not yet forgotten how to weep, shaking worse than any school-boy when he fears to climb the horse, and gave him a good box on the ear, and went his way. So the Knight was utterly disgraced, and for shame durst not be seen all the day after. They which were there had sport abundance, and Faustus was feared for his brave valour, and with his continual delight in knavery got him foes enough too.

CHAP. XXIV.

ANother time he by chance overheard a Gentleman which was talking to a Lady, and said that whatsoever she commanded him to do he would do it, if she would grant him grace. The Gentlewoman belike willing to hear him speak so not to her, required him to build in that place with one word a Castle of fine silver, at which the Gentleman amazed went away confounded. Faustus followed him fast, and said to him that he had overheard the Ladies unjust demand, wherefore go say (quoth he) thou wilt do it with one word. And so the Gentleman did and it was done, whilst he ran laughing into many Nobles and lusty Gallants, telling them he would shew them the strangest thing that ever they saw, and all they came running into the garden together, where they found the Gentleman fast locked in a pair of stocks, and an ugly foul kitchen-wench in his arms, O Lord what wondrous sport did he make them there. And when they had laughed their fill, he loosed the Gallant, who went and swore all that he could he would be revenged on him. In such monstrous intolerable knaveries, Faustus took especial felicity.

CHAP. XXV.

THese four honest fellowes Faustus, Akercock, Mephostophiles, and Wagner, went out together into the street, and walking there by chance espied four Gentlewomen seeming to be strangers, them they fell to abuse, and they were never content to play any merry pranks for honest sport, but they must be so satyrically full of gall, that they commonly probed infamous, sparing neither their good name on whom they committed them, nor any kind of villany.

So

o it might procure mirth: When they had talked sufficiently with hem, they did so much that they were contented to ride abroad with hem, and so each fetched his horse and came to them masked, and he Gentlewomen were wimpled likewise, (for the men as well as women use there to wear masks.) Thus they rode to the common furlong where many Italian gentlemen were playing at the Baloun, and there they rode round about, whole armies of shoots accompanying them, they riding still backwards and forward, whilst these men-women had sowed their coats to their doublets, and pin'd upon their backs things of vile reproach amongst them, then rode they to the Court not yet satisfied, where they were entertained with more merriment and laughter. And when these men-women saw the greatest multitude that was there likely to be, even upon a piece of ground which was higher than all the rest, they leapt down, and by reason of the friendship betwixt their petticoats and their doublets, they haled them down one after another, the horses ran away, and they lay upon them to their great confusion and reproach, yet they thought all well sith they were personated and masked, but the women stript off their womens garments and their head attires, and there they were well known to be four brave noble young Gentlemen brethren, and each of them rent off the masks of Meph. and his mates, and detected them to their great shame, who neither [illegible] revenge themselves for fear of further displeasure, nor of revealing what they were, nor could be moaned of any one for their [illegible] abuses aforehand, so that whereas in others it had been but a common jest, on them it was wonderful strange and ridiculous. So they with shame enough went fretting in vain to their lodging.

CHAP. XXVI.

The Emperor being some 5. or 6. days in rest within his walls, caused, as sloth cannot dwell in true noble breasts, the whole Army to [illegible] forward, leaving a convenient Garrison within the City of 50[illegible] men, marched into the fields in sundry embattales with about 1500 0. men. And there in the view of the Army Meph. A[illegible] Wag. Faustus prickt up to the Turks camp, armed in [illegible], and there challenged any four to break a staff [illegible], then came there forth four Janisaries horsemen armed [illegible], and there they ran all together to the singular

 delight

delight of the beholders, so gallantly they demeaned themselves, but in the cope all the four Janisaries were run quite thorow and thorow (as they say) and there lay on the cold earth, then made these four fellows in Arms their stop, & expected a fresh revenge, which came immediately thundring out of the entry of the Camp, with whom to occur in time they met with the like success as before, to their singular commendations and high praises: then 'gan the Turk to stamp and fret, and commanded four of the best in his whole Camp, and four more with them to run at these villains and to captive them, where they should rue the rashness of their presumption with long eternal torment. These eight came with all their power together and broke their Launces very hardly upon their faces, and so did they four on theirs, then they drew their swords committing a brave turney, till two of the Turks were slain, and the fix fled, which were immediately hanged; at which the Christians laughed heartily, and these four returned thanked highly, and for that the enemy would not advance himself to the general Fortune of the fight, they marched in again into the City.

CHAP. XXVII.

About two a clock in the night the Turk approached with all his whole army unto the walls of the City causing particular bands and Pyoneers to dig through the countermure, the Sentinels which were on the walls, privily espying by reason the Moon gave some slender light though she was but three dayes old, gave warning, without any alarm to the chief commanders: So that the whole power of the City almost was gathered into Arms, without any shroak of the Drum. The place wherein the Turk was entring, was right against a streets end of above two yards over, & not above thirty yards from the breach, they had digged a deep trench and placed on the scarp nine double cannons throughly round and charged with chain and murthering shot, and on each side of the cross street they had erected forts of gravel, &c. like our Barricadoes now, in each of which they placed above fifteen Culvering and Cannon. Now the breach being sufficient, the Turk having entred above 2000 men, gave the onset, and sounded the bloody alarm, when sodainly the Flankers discharged and the bulwarks shot freely together, and utterly cut off all them that entred beyond the ditch, and betwixt those three mentioned Forts with their terrible shot, they

they swept them all out of the place, then began the Turk to thrust his men forward upon the breach (having lost in this assault above 2100.) and ever as they came up to the breach the Cannon heaved them off, and the small-shot from the loops so galled them that they durst not approach. But the Turk cared not, for the murdring of his men might weary the Cannons in their cruelties at length. Then was alarm given through the City, and every one fell to their Arms, getting to the walls, and the rest to the assembling places, whilst the Turk freshly filled the breaches with murthered men, he enforcing himself to his power to enter, and they to keep him out. When he saw that how he had stopt the breaches so with dead bodyes, which almost made a new red sea with their blood, in great rage transporting above 30 00 men over Danuby, furnished them with scaling ladders, whilst he with great store of Cannon beat his own slain men off the forenamed breaches, for he was a mercilesse tyrant, and caused them to assault the wall it self, which they did. Now began the morning to appear, and the Christians came just upon the backs of the assailants, with the greatest part of the whole power of the City, and put them all to the sword, save those that escaped from them by water, but killed of their own fellowes. Then the Christians marched upon the Turk, who seeing his power greatly weakened, having lost at this unlucky assault above 23000. men, cursing and banning his disastrous fortune, and his gods the givers of it, retyred in a flying pace to his Camp, whilst the plenteous spoils made rich the Christians, for upon the dead carkasses were found store of jewels and gold in great plenty.

CHAP. XXVIII.

THis new victory gladded the Christians exceedingly, as much as it greived the Turks. The breaches were now freshly repaired with all expedition. The Christian Princes seeing the inconvenience that followed their keeping within the City, and how great shame it were for them to abstain from the enemy, considering their power to be not much inferior to that of the Turks in number, much more in brave Souldiery, wherefore they made a general muster and determined to offer the battel to them in the plain field, which if they refuse, they would give them in their camps, concluding

all under one dayes haliance, then marched forth the English Archers, of whom Wagner desired he might be with his fellows, which when they had taken their stand, they brought store of fletchery to them in carts, which were there disburdened, so every Archer being 5. double furnished, the number of them now was 9000. the pike being converted into them, being thereto desirous, and having therefore made great suit, for the Emperor was very loth to forgoe their first good service: Fau. counselled the Captain to chuse a plot of above one hundred acres square, where it was open to each horseman, which they marvelled at greatly, but yet they easily granted to stand any where: they were so well placed, that they stood as well to defend the friend as to offend the foe. Then in due order marched out the whole army of the Christians, and so setled themselves, whilst the Turk brought forward his thick swarms. Now it had been a brave sight, to see the greatest Princes of the whole World East and West, attended on by their whole forces set in aray, their gorgeous and bright armours & weapons casting up long tramels of golden shine to the Heavens, the noyse of clarions, trumpets, &c. incouraging the fainting souldier, and increasing the boldness of the resolute. There was at once in this field all the terror of the world, accompanied with all the beauty. In the City you might have seen the remainders at the Churches at prayer, solemn procell on round about the town with great devotion, &c. Well, the time was come that the horse-men began to assault the pike, and attempting the ruptures of their aray, and the forlorn hopes fiercely skirmishing whilst with loud outcries the whole use of hearing was taken away: above you nothing but smoak, round about you the thundring Cannon, and sharp horrors of sundry weapons, and at your feet death. There might you see the great use of the eughen bow, for the horse no whit fearing the musket, or caliver, as used to it, nor yet respecting the piercing of a bullet, by the thick tempest of arrows, hiding their eyes and hurting their bodies, overthrow the horse-master to the ground, on that side could not one horse-man appear, but straight they fetcht him down, so that of thirty thousand horse-men of one assault, there was not one that came within five spears length of the battel on foot. The great Turk cursing heaven and earth, and all trees that bore such murthering fruit as bowes and arrows, caused a troup of five hundred barbed horses with twenty

thousand

thousand more to [illegible] the archers all together, which they did: but when they [illegible] upon a little ridge, not one horse but suddainly stopt, and [illegible]ders which now had rested their staves, lying close upon the saddle pommels, were thrown quite out of the saddle, and either their backs broken, or quite slain. All the whole archerie with the camp wondring hereat, as ignorant of the matter, every one suspending his several judgment, but Faustus laughed heartily, who knew the matter plain, for there had they buried in sand all the way Wolves guts, which by natural magick, as authors affirm, suffers not the horse to come over it in any case, nor any force can carry him over with a rider on him. For the Archers drew just upon, and so universally shot together, that all the troops were put to flight, and above half spoyled and murthered. To be brief, so much the Christians prevailed upon the Turks in three hours and a half fight, that all them were turned and fled, each one advancing forward in his flight, there were slain in this battel and flight above seven-score thousand Turks, the great Turk himself fighting manfully on his Elephant, was by the Emperors own hands slain, all his chief Vassas and men of honour, to the number of three hundred died manfully about him: now the retreat was sounded, and they marched home in most glorious pomp and rejoycing, where the souldiers made rich with the great spoil of the camp, were dismissed, and the Princes returned home, and due order taken for the safety of the City. So the Duke of Austria rid of his enemies, gave himself to his forepassed life, and the other princes with great joy caused general feasts and triumphs to be performed in all their Kingdoms, provinces, and territories whatsoever.

FINIS.